INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 Years
15

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 292- BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

Why England Favours Free Trade

SHE HAS NOTHING TO PROTECT.

Effects Of High Ratio On India's Exports

MR. J. A. WADIA MAKES OUT A CASE FOR OPENING MINTS TO SILVER CURRENCY

A great stir has been created in Indian commercial circles by the recent speech of Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member in the Government of India, to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. The Finance Member assumes that the repudiation of ratio will shatter India's credit in the world market.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, in an interview with our representative, discusses the question of the high ratio and points out how adversely it has affected our exports. In his opinion the boycott movement has come to the relief of Government in supporting exchange by our falling imports.

Mr. Wadia once again exposes the disastrous consequences of Government's financial policy and makes out a case for the opening of mints to silver currency. He maintains that England wants "Free trade" in her own interests and not with a view to benefit India.

Q:—I wish to ask you a few more questions about various matters to which I referred when I interviewed you last. Can you tell me why England and India are still on Free Trade basis, when practically the whole world is protectionist?

FREE TRADE BASIS

A:—India is on Free Trade basis for the benefit of England. We have no voice in the matter; and England refused to co-operate with the Dominions since she believes, and I think rightly, that protection will not do her much good. What has she got to protect? All her old industries are well-developed. If you levy import duties and make things dear the consumer will have to pay. England developed her industries by protection and went in for free trade in 1845, and in 1860 she was on complete free trade basis. Cobden, the apostle of Free Trade induced France to adopt free trade, and she did so for a time, but had to abandon it soon. After the Franco-German war Bismark tried it up till 1879, and had to give it up as Germany could not cope with England. Fredrick List, a German economist, and an original thinker who died in 1846, wrote a book and warned Germany against free trade. He said that although Free Trade was good for England, Germany, being differently situated owing to her young industries, would be ruined if free trade was adopted; and we now know that since 1879 Germany has been a protectionist country and has made surprising progress. The late Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech in 1912, acknowledged that free trade in India was for the benefit of England. In a speech delivered by the Finance Minister and reported in the "Times of India" on 1st September last, he says if India supplied all her wants in cotton cloth, she would still have 364,000 tons of cotton to export, "and he 'emphasised' that India might gain greatly from co-operation with the British Empire. The United Kingdom had always been India's largest export market, and there were enormous possibilities for improving this position in the Empire by a concerted plan of co-operaton." India imports more from England than she exports, and our surplus cotton is taken by all the countries of the world not for the love of India but to satisfy their requirements. England takes very little. If England imports American or Egyptian cotton, she does that, not for the love of America or Egypt, but to satisfy her own requirements, although England knows that America levies heavy duties on all imported cotton cloth. The Finance Minister is fishing for Imperial preference. I would give it as a matter of grace. In a letter to the press sometime this year I quoted an ex-Viceroy of India Earl Northbrook who said that import duty on cotton cloth would come out of the pockets of the middle and upper classes.

18D RATIO—A FIXTURE.

You are in favour of opening the mints to silver, whilst the Finance Minister is firm in maintaining the 18d. ratio:—

A: I can understand the firmness of the Finance Minister. Even the Secretary of State is made to say that 18d ratio was a fixture, come what may. As it is, people have no confidence in the 18d ratio, and capital is being exported out of the country. If they show the least weakness, if India was exporting one rupee now, she would export ten. Our Government was equally firm in maintaining the 2s. ratio which collapsed after a trial of ten months, though it cost the Treasury about 30 crores, and according to Sir P. De Webb, the producers lost about 200 crores. The maintenance of your ratio of 16, 18 or 24d depends upon your exports, and the higher the ratio, the more difficult your export. I will give you the opinion of the Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild on this point:—"I must emphatically remark here that a change of that kind desirable as it may be in the interest of India will be of no avail and will effect no permanent good unless steps are taken to increase the exports of India because it is on the magnitude of the export trade that the future of a gold standard and gold currency depends." And we have seen that high exchange has increased our imports whilst our exports stand still.

"FRIEND IN DISGUISE."

With the fall in the price of produce exports will show a decided shrinkage. The Boycott movement has come to the relief of the Government in supporting exchange by curtailing imports So Government must look upon the Boycott Movement as a friend in disguise.

LOW EXCHANGE IN CHINA?

Q: If you are in favour of silver currency and low exchange as conducive to the prosperity of India, how is it that China is not prosperous owing to low exchange?

A: More than one person have put me that question after the last interview which you were kind enough to report. I am surprised at the question. What is China? A vast country with a population of 350 millions where life and property are not secure, and where year in and year out a civil war is raging. "How can you expect China to be prosperous? Why talk of China? You have the brilliant example of France with a low exchange. To-day her franc is one-fifth of what it was before the war which was fought on her soil and which was the most bloody in history. Her towns and cities were devastated, and the flower of her manhood killed and maimed by millions. What a wonderful recovery! And she is the only country when exchange was so much lowered Many other countries lowered their standard, but not to the same extent as France. She lives to-day as the most prosperous country in the world, whilst our standard was raised to 18 d after attempting and for a time giving us the blessings of a 2s. gold ratio, and we are ruined. One hundred francs before the war were equal to £4. To-day they are worth about 16 shillings. I have a copy of the "Daily Mail", Paris Edition, September 16th 1930.

The heading is "£100,000,000. How France has recovered". Monsieur Poincare's feat new wealth in gold." It says "the figures indicate that the French balance of accounts for 1929 was equivalent to £106,000.000 in favour of this country. In 1913 she had a balance of account equivalent to £32,200,000. In 1928, the balance in her favour was rather over £4.60.00.000 what became of this huge amount of increased French wealth? £68.500,000 were transferred into gold. for that was the amount by which the Bank of France Reserve of the precious

(Continued on page 7).

Income-Tax Minimum To Be Lowered To Rs. 1,000

—:o:—

(From our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

There are strong rumours current that one of proposals in contemplation to balance the forthcoming Delhi budget of Government of India is the lowering of minimum amount liable to incometax from two thousand rupees to one thousand rupees and not reduction of salaries as was suggested by some. This means revision to system that prevailed about ten years ago, but which was abolished by sir Basil Blackett in the beginning of his career as Finance Member.

Government circles are ot sure if the proposal affiecting low paid clerks will obtain the approval of the Assembly when I. C. S. and other high paid officials have their salaries secured by a Government.

On Hunger Strike For Six Days

'PAISA FUND" RANADE'S MOVE

"Paisa Fund" Ranade who has been on hunger-strike in the streets of Poona for the last six days has not yet given up his fast. He started the hunger-strike to induce the shop-keepers of Poona to boycott all foreign cloth and to sell only Indian made cloth. Some prominent citizens and shop-keepers are trying their utmost to get a pledge from the shop-keepers to respect Congress decision in the matter of foreign cloth.

DELHI HUNGERSTRIKE ENDS.

DELHI, December 23.

The hungerstrike in the Central Jail has ceased, the prisoners having been allotted B class.—A. P.

IS IT FAIRPLAY?

"SAK'S" QUERY TO R. T. C. DELEGATES.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF PASSPORT LAWS.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has addressed a letter to all delegates of the Round Table Conference, enclosing copies of the correspondence carried on by him between August and October with the Foreign Office with reference to its refusal to renew his passport for India in which he says that he desires to bring the correspondence to their notice, stating when they are engaged in the tall talk about Britain's principle of fairplay towards Indians", he (Mr. Saklatvala) asks if the passport laws were ever intended to be used to prevent born natives from entering their own countries, unless and until a formal sentence of exile had been formerly passed.

NO CHANGE IN MOHAMMED ALI'S CONDITION

LONDON, December 24.

Mr. Muhammadali spent a fairly comfortable night. His condition generally is about the same.—Reuter.

JEWISH MILLIONARIE ILL.

Lord Melchett has been suffering from phlebitis for several weeks. His relapsed condition is causing some anxiety.—Reuter.

WAR COUNCIL MEMBERS ARRESTED

Successful Khadi Week At Nagpur

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 24.

The Khadi Week began with the opening of Khadi exhibition under the auspices of Tilak Vidyalaya by the War Council President Halde. Every day different programmes are fixed to make the week successful and to popularize Khadi throughout the town.

There was an auspicious omen for the Khadi Week, as the enthusiastic secretary, Mr. Kamawisdar and member Sjt. Yadavrao Deshmukh were served with notices under 108 in connection with Bardoli Day and were immediately taken to police custody, they having declined to give the necessary undertaking.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS OFFICES RAIDED.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

Police raided to-day offices of local congress committee and the res'dent of Babu Mohanlal Saxena its President. Some papers were seized but no arrests were made to-day.—A. P.

TODDY SHOP RAIDERS MISSING

SALEM, Dec. 24.

A report from Namakkal Taluka states that news has been received that a mob attacked an Excise Inspector and a Police Sub-Inspector of Sendamangalam, who raided a toddy shop. Both the persons are said to be missing. The District Superintendent of Police has proceeded to the place with reserve police.—A. P.

Mr. V. N. Janvekar Sentenced

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Dec. 23.

Mr. Vishnu Nagesn Janvekar, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment to-day under Section 70 of the District Police Act. He was served with a notice some days ago under Section 46 of the District Police Act to leave the Kolaba District.

WELL-KNOWN DACOIT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

Banwarilal a notorious dacoit, who been terrorising the countryside for sometime past, especially Rohtak District and alleged have been responsible for a number of murders was arrected this morning by Niaz Ahmed Sub-Inspector of Police. Station Namrila and brought to Delhi.

Niazahmed receiving information about the Dacoit proceeded with a posse of police and surprised the dacoit and arrested him.

Is Labour Unfit To Govern?

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO "MAC"

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Dec. 24.

"When will Mr. MacDonald realise that the real conquest of Governmental power by Labour is rendered impossible, if every key position is be given its opponents? Asks the "New Leader" commenting on Lord Willingdon's Appointment as the Viceroy of India. It would almost appear, adds the paper that has accepted the Churchillian dictum that Labour is unfit to govern.

VICEROY'S ASTONISHING FAILURE

Calcutta Press Views

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24

Commenting on H. E. the Viceroy's address at the European Association Dinner on Monday, "The Amrita Bazaar Patrika" says that "on critically going through the speech, one cannot help feeling a certain degree of regret "at the Viceroy's "astonishing failure to grasp the nature and implications of his own high preachings."

"Advance" writes that there is nothing particularly new in the speech. It adds that being part author of the Government of India despatch, it is natural for the Viceroy to acclaim it as a charter of human liberties.—A. P.

COMMUNALISTS IN CONFERENCE

Untouchables' Counterblast

JALGAON, Dec. 23.

It has been decided to hold the All-India Varnashrama Dharma Swarajya Sangh Conference at Jalgaon on the 29th, 30th and 31st of December. Shri Vallabhcharya of Nathadwar has been elected President of the Conference while Shri Shantoji Maharaj of Kukurmunde a village in Kandesh has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Conference has invoked much interest and a lively warfare is going on the vernacular press at the present time.

Several persons, however are condemning this Conference in strong terms at the present time when a great struggle of Swaraj is going on in the country and when unity is advocated and the caste system strongly condemned by every shade of public opinion.

In order to counteract the propaganda of this Conference, it is understood that an Untouchables Conference will be held at Jalgaon about the same time. This Conference is said to be a sort of protest against the Varanashrama Conference.—A. P.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE MUST BE RAISED

Cawnpore Women's Demand

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22.

The Cawnpore Women's Association held its third annual session on the December 20, the Dowager Rani Saheba of Mandi presiding.

The following resolutions were passed:

(1) Recommending that the marriageable age for boys and girls should be raised to 21 and 16 years respectively. (2) Urging the Cawnpore Municipality to make Primary Education free and compulsory for girls as well. (3) Urging the Government to prohibit by law a Hindu or a Mohammedan to remarry during the lifetime of his wife. (4)Recommending that every girl in school should be taught one such craft by which she may be able to earn her livelihood when necessary, and (5) That with a view to secure the economic indepedence of women they should be given share in ancestral property and every office under the Government should be thrown open to them.

R. T. C. Delegates Must Return To India

—:o:—

THEY HAVE FORGOTTEN THE REIGN THAT PREVAILS IN THIS COUNTRY.

HOW THE PRESS IS "STRANGLED AND GAGGED" BY THE NEW ORDINANCE

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

I understand that the office of the High Commissioner for India in London is undergoing internal reorganisation on the model of India Offices; so that work will be divided into six different branches. One of these will be called general and overseas department.

It is further learnt that Mr. K. Ramani Menon, I. C. S. Additional Deputy Secretary, Education Department, will be proceeding to London and be in charge of this department for a period of three years in the first instance. There is considerable criticism expressed at the fact that even business appointments are going to I. C. S. men.

Mr. H. W. Emerson returned yesterday morning from Calcutta and within a few hours after his arrival were published the two Ordinances (numbers 0 and 1) over the signature of Lord Irwin.

Press circles are indignant that threat to undo the truce between Sir B. L. Mitter and other members of the executive council has been carried out and the fortnight between now and the summoning of new Session. Assembly has been considered too long a period by Lord Irwin's Government to wait.

FUTILE DISCUSSIONS

The Draconian nature of new Ordinance affecting presses and [illegible] dealt dejected by vernacular press in North India through a striking cartoons showing how, the Press is being strangled and gagged, while all the time India is being fed on reports of discussions in London over the future constitution of India.

There is a strong section of Press in these parts, which holds that the situation has arisen, when Indians who are engaged in London Conference ought either to make a united successful protest to the Secretary of state against gagging of Press and platform in India, or withdraw from the conference altogether. How this feeling will find expression is, however, a different question. But one thing is clear that when legislative assembly meets it will take up the question.

ASSEMBLY MUST BE SATISFIED

There are already fears in Government circles that the assembly might like to satisfy itself regarding, the nature of the evidence of the Press writings which has justified a reenactment of the Ordinance and whether papers so guilty are really those that have any influence on public or whether they are convenient tools for the purpose of gagging the Press as a whole.

Journalists' Associations in Upper India are already busy examining the subject and will shortly record their views both fofr the use of Assembly members, but also for being communicated to London where Indian delegates seem to have plunged into diehard hands over communal bickerings and have forgotten the implications of the reign that prevails in India.

WHAT THE DELEGATES WILL DO IN X'MAS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

(2-26 p.m.)

With a lull in Conference proceedings, British Indian delegates are busy planning for a short respite. Some are going to the Continent while others to English country. Many, however, are remaining in London perhaps with a view to determining the attitude when Sub-Committees resume next week.

Already it is reported that Premier is not going to Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Benn are also remaining in London. They entertain a large number of delegates at Chesterfield Gardens Club tomorrow.

Mr. Jayakar intended to leave for India on January 2 but in view of the latest developments in Hindu-Muslim situation, and also in view of importance of sittings of Conference when it reassembles, he has cancelled his passage.

Large number of delegates have booked their passages between 16th January and 23rd January.—Reuter.

All Sub-Committees Adjourn.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

All Sub-Committees of the Round Table Conference have now adjourned till after Christmas. The Frontier Sub-Committee reassembles on 29th December in the afternoon, the Franchise Sub-Committee on the 30th morning the Minorities Sub-Committee on the 31st morning and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee on the 31st afternoon. Owing to preoccupations with the Conference the Premier is not spending Christmas at Lossiemouth as customary, but is remaining at Chequers with his family in order to be in constant touch with official advisors.

PUNJAB. GOVERNOR CONGRATULATED

(8.42 p.m.)

A number of delegates to the Round Table Conference and others present at an At-Home given by the Chief Punjab Association resolved, on the proposal of President Hardit Singh, to cable to Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency congratulating him on his escape.

Replying to the speeches of L. Chaman and Aftab Iqbal wishing for the success of the Round Table Conference and stressing the need for unity, Sir Mahomed Shafi declared that nothing to him was more self-evident, than that success of the Conference depends on unity between the various groups represented. He said that both Britain and India were on trial, because the world was waiting to see whether Britain would fulfil her pledges and whether India would rise to the occasion and cast aside communal and selfish aspirations and views for the sake of their common Motherland.

"THE GREATEST SHOCK"

The "Terrorist movement is doing tremendous harm to the cause of India," declared Sardar Ujjal Singh, condemning, in an interview, the attempt on the life of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency. He said: "This cowardly attack on the life of such a popular Governor, whose sincerity, sympathy and courtesy are well-known, has come as the greatest shock to all who know him. I am sure it will be strongly condemned all over India."—Reuter.

Irwins Speech Makes Impression.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Lord Irwin's speech at the European Association which was prominently published in extenso by morning papers has created deep impression in both Indian and British Round Table Conference delegation circles, which are unanimous that Lord Irwin has fully maintained his reputation for farsighted statesmanship and political vision and firm yet sympathetic handling of Indian situation. Speech has dispelled any illusion created by Mr. Churchill that Lord Irwin has been coquetting overmuch with Congress politicians. His fine tribute to gallantry and loyal devotion to duty of the police has elicited the warmest praise in responsible quarters, specially among those who have personal knowledge of extreme difficulty of dealing with emergencies.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Enthusiastic CIGARETTE DEALERS as town Agents for Swadeshi Cigarettes certified by the Congress. Apply GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY, 96, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
A R3979

WANTED—A qualified man with practical experience for the post of a Secretary in a Co-operative Bank. Apply with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Rander Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rander (Dist. Surat.)
A R3973

WANTED—CLERK, knowing fair Gujarati, English Correspondence. Type-writing. Apply sharp or see MONJI VISHRAM & CO., Chemists, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.
A R 3958

WANTED—A few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. to popularise new and novel deposit system of the Bank through agents and organisers. None need apply who is not ready to keep Rs. 300/- as fixed deposit and join at once. Apply to CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—36 CANDIDATES to be trained up as Assistant Station Masters and Signallers on the Line of Railway School of Transportation Chandausi. Session begins in January, 1931. Railway fares paid. Lodging free. Service guaranteed. First apply for particulars enclosing three annas (-/3/-) postage stamps to THE MANAGER, Royal Transportation and Telegraph Institute, Agra.
A R3919

WANTED—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Jaswant Female Hospital, Jodhpur. Scale of pay Rs. 200—12—440 according to qualifications: Rs. 20 conveyance allowance: Rs. 20 House rent: candidates must be capable of taking charge of the Hospital during absence of the Superintendent. Apply with copies of qualifications and present pay to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Jaswant Female Hospital, Jodhpur.
A 2243

RETAIL AGENTS WANTED for pure Indian handloom suitings, shirtings, Silks and Bunians. Liberal terms. Big money-making opportunity. Apply to Manufacturer to Box No. 516 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R3393

Situations Wanted

INDIAN SCHOLAR 24, Barrister: perfect French, English, Italian; knows Mathematics, Economics, Mercantile, International Laws, seeks Official or Secretarial Situation. Reply Air Mail to NEERUNJUN, 3, Camden-Square-London N.W. 1.
B R3974

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET for Parsis or Hindus. MARROTT BUNGALOW, Andheri, about 6 minutes' walk from Station. Apply K. C MARROTT, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 2261

SUPERIOR OFFICE PREMISES TO LET in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, close to all the leading Banks. Any area from 2000 to 6000 sq. ft. Apply MR. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 2207

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—GROUND FLOOR of Navsari Buildings, area about 4500 sq. ft. with basement 600 sq. ft. Very suitable for Show Room or Offices. Apply MR. MISTRI, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
C 2208

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WANTED On 500 Monthly—Sound, established, well-known business. Investment Rs. 2,400. Particulars from Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3949

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—FIAT, 7 seater, 1928 model 507, excellent condition. 2500 or near offer. MAZDA ENGRAVING COMPANY, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate.
R3981

Trade Announcement.

COCOS is the Quality sweet scented white washing soap. Removes dirt and renews your clothes.
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Books & Stamps.

FOR SALE—Encyclopeadia Britannica 13th Edition complete in 16 cloth bound double Volumes bought in 1926 for Rs. 450/- very little handled, in good condition is offered for Rs. 200/- Apply SECRETARY, Indian Institute B. N. Rly. Nainpur District Mandla, C. P.
L R3976

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ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
R 3861

Profession.

IMPORTANT EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORT FIRM seeks competent and well introduced agent for the sale of their cottons. First class bank reference essential. Please apply to COTTON FIRM, P. O. B. 1013, Alexandria (Egypt).
T 2243

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (5) tons of ANTICORROSIVE PAINT will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of January, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order, of the Municipal Commissioner.
Sd. W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
2262

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th December 1930, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (NEW YEAR), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th December, 1930.
2242

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of REGISTRAR, Patna University. Applicants should be graduates of position with experience of University affairs. The Registrar will be a whole-time officer appointed for five years only, but will be eligible for re-appointment. Salary Rs. 750—50—1,000 per mensem. The question of higher initial salary may be considered, in the case of a candidate with special qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the VICE-CHANCELLOR, C/o the Offg. Registrar, Patna University, P. O. Bankipur, under registered cover, and reach him on or before the 17th January, 1931. Applications of previous applicants will at their request be considered.

Canvassing is a disqualification.

M. A. HOSAIN.
Offg. Registrar
Patna.
The 22nd December, 1930.
2263

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Policy No. 5635 granted by the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., Bombay, on the life of Dattatraya Sitaram Kulkarni, is reported to be LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID, and that the application has been made to the Society for the issue of a duplicate; if no objection with relative proof is filed by any person having interest in the above stated policy, with the undersigned within a month of this date, a duplicate policy will be issued.

For The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.,
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.
278, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 25-12-30.
2264

LOST

TWO SHARES Nos. 5072 and 4030 of The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., standing on the name of Mahadev Bhivraj, are LOST. Any one, who has found them, is requested to hand over the same to the owner. Proper remuneration will be given to the individual who gives correct information about them.

Messrs. GHANSHAYAM BHIVRAJ and MAHADEV BHIVRAJ.
2228

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FAIR
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Death defying
JAKE COX
In the world's greatest attraction "THE FIRE DIVE" 11 p.m. nightly, Sat. and Sun. 8 & 11 p.m.
Direct from Germany, "The Halter Troupe" Royal Samoan Dancers, Merry-go-round, the only real fair in Bombay.
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Daily from 6 P.M.

Amusements.

PATHE
SATURDAY NEXT.
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WILLIAM BOYD
in
OFFICER O'BRIEN
A Thrilling
MURDER
100 p.c. Talking, 100 p.c. 'Perfect'
with
MICKEY MOUSE
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EXCELSIOR
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3-30, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
He comes again to charm and entertain you.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
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The Picture that all Bombay raved about.

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The New All-Talking Laugh Sensation.
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His Painless Separation Methods will rock you with glee.

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4.6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
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HAPPY DAYS
With
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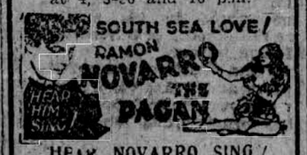

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*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru	6785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan.
Sushimi Maru	11000	....	@10Feb.
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TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN EGYPT

—:o:—

Cairo To Hold Exhibition

The following Bulletin has been issued by the Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt, Ghezireh, Cairo, Organisers of the XIV Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition 1931, to be held at Gneziren, Cairo, Egypt, 15th February, 16th March 1931:—

The World Agricultural Tractor Trials which have recently been held in England are of considerable interest to the Egyptian agriculturist, as she is now provided with reliable data which will go far in assisting him to select the tractor most suited to his requirements. The strides that have been made in the tractor industry in recent years, the simplicity of operation of the modern machine its economy and efficiency have made a strong appeal to the land owner is Egypt. The great advantage of tractor tillage was soon evident to him and he lost no time in adopting the new and more efficient methods. This advance is not limited to the large land owner. Small holders have bought tractors, and when not employed on their own land, have found an extra source of income in hiring the machines out to others.

During the three years 1927 to 1929 the value of tractors imported by Egypt nearly trebled. In 1927 the value of tractors entering the country was £55,519. The following year this figure had reached £94,118, and in 1929 had registered a further increase to £161,837; the year 1929 thus showing an increase of 72 per cent on the previous years figures, and 291 per cent on those of 1927. The figures available for this year show satisfactory increases, well maintaining the advance.

This is sufficient to show that the Egyptian agriculturist is by no means the back number that some ill-informed people suppose, but that he is ready and anxious to adopt modern methods of agriculture. It is also an effective answer to the pessimists who imagine that agriculture in Egypt is on the decline because of temporary difficulties in the cotton market.

EGYPT'S BACKBONE.

Commercial difficulties are common to all countries at the present time and Egypt is no exception, but let it be remembered that the backbone of Egypt is agriculture, in particular cotton, and far from declining, agriculture has should a substantial advance. Modern methods of working the land are reducing costs of production. Scientific farming which is being introduced by the Department of Agriculture of the Government, and the Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt, is adding its valuable quota to agricultural progress, with the result that instead of any decline in the purchase of modern appliances an increase in the demand is experienced.

The majority of tractors supplied to Egypt during the past two years have been of American manufacture. Out of a total value imported in 1929 the United States supplied £96,365—about 60 per cent. Satisfactory as this may appear for America on the fact it is not so rosy when we look further into the position. In 1928 America supplied machines to the value of £84,159 or practically 90 per cent of the country's requirements. In the following year, although America's share had increased by £12,206 the percentage of the total business dropped to 60 per cent, whilst that of other countries, taken as a whole increased from 10 per cent to 40 per cent, or in cash value from £9,959 in 1928 to £65,472 in 1929. It will thus be seen that whilst Egypt is increasing her demand for tractors the American share of this market is declining.

England has taken a considerable share of this business, and from latest reports to hand appears likely to secure an even larger share. The advent of the heavy oil tractor, which has now been proved to be a sound proposition, will be of special interest to Egypt where the question of fuel has always presented some difficulty. The production of the cheap tractor is another factor which will result in increased purchased of machines by Egypt. The news that an English factory has been equipped to turn out 10,000 tractors per annum, which it is claimed will be the cheapest in the world, has created great in the land of the Nile, and further news of this ventures is awaited.

Egypt, with agriculture as practically its sole industry, offers to the manufacturer of agricultural machines and implements, many opportunities for profitable business. The Egyptian is, however, a careful buyer. Whilst the results of the tractor trials to England will go far to further the sale of tractors, to clinch the business it is essential to have machines on the post for the examination of the prospective buyer. It is seldom that he will buy from a catalogue description. Confidence in the firm handling the machines in Egypt or in the people recommending it, coupled with the machine on view, tested under Egyptian conditions, will go further than any other factor in securing and retaining business. This is demonstrated by the remarkable manner in which this class of buyer looks to the leading Engineering firms in Egypt dealing in agricultural machinery for guidance. Past experience has proved to the Egyptian agriculturist that their advice, based on long years of acquaintance with the market and Egyptian conditions, is thoroughly reliable, and nothing will shake his confidence in their guidance.

MACHINERY IN DEMAND.

Another profitable line of business which is worthy of special attention by manufacturers is stationary internal combustion engines which are mostly used for irrigation purposes. In 1929 I. C. Engines to the value of £461,180 were imported. £250,491 of this came from England, £87,602 from Germany, £72,840 from Switzerland, £7,177 from Italy, £4,337 from France, £2,621 from Belgium.

It is interesting to note the fluctuations in the totals applied by the various countries, and it affords a good guide to manufacturers, showing where extra efforts are necessary to maintain and develop business. The English total for 1929 shows a falling off £34,449 as compared with 1928, Germany increased her share by £19,628, Switzerland is £12,976 up, Austria increased her quota by £20,413 jumping from £9,779 in 1928 to £30,192 in 1929. Italy is £2,197 down, while France has increased by £1,000 and Belgium remains steady.

In the XIV Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held in Cairo from 15th February to 16th March 1931, as usual, a considerable space will be devoted to agricultural machinery, where machines will be seen in operation. The Exhibition is organised by the Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt, and is to be held in the Society's grounds at Ghezireh, Cairo. These grounds are some thirty acres in extent. This Exhibition affords an exceptional opportunity for manufacturers to introduce their latest products to the Egyptian market, as the show is visited by agriculturists from every part of Egypt.

A handbook in English and French has been prepared setting forth full details of the objects of the Exhibition, and other information of interest to overseas manufacturers. This can be obtained free from The Director, Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt, Post Office Box 63, Cairo, Egypt.

GERMAN IN HIGH SCHOOLS

—:o:—

Urgency Of Popularising

(BY G. M. JADHAV.)

A few days ago Sir M. Visvesvaraya presided over the "College Day" celebrations of the Bombay College of Commerce. In the course of his speech Sir Visvesvaraya pointed out why it was necessary to overhaul the whole system of education. But who can change the present system unless and until there is a complete change in the system of government.

Here we have a vicious circle, because we have not sufficient political freedom we cannot change the system of education; and as we cannot change the system of education we shall not be in a positon to awaken the masses and through their help bring about a change in the system of government of the country.

Helpless as we are to-day we can do much by proper organisation. We know our work will not be on the same big scale as would be the case with complete independence. But we cannot afford to sit still till complete independence comes our way. We have to begin work and begin it quickly. We can introduce certain changes in our system of education which lie in our power. Inch by inch we can reconstruct a system of education which will give us more and more people trained in technical and commercial subjects.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Just consider for a moment the years that are wasted in High Schools. Why not modify the High School course? This at least, to a certain extent, is in the hands of Indians. They can, if they will, bring about certain useful changes in the course. The main object is to train the student to think in a scientific manner about himself and about the part he is going to play in the history of his country.

Again and again it has been pointed out that High School student should be allowed to study all subjects through the medium of their mother-tongue. Sindhi, Gujarathi, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu are important languages. Millions of people speak [illegible] guages. If the High School students begin learning all their subjects through the medium of their mother-tongue, one good result will be that they will learn quickly what they have to learn and also they will be able to spread useful knowledge in their own surroundings. This will help the cause of education and make it more and more popular.

Portuguese and English will require special attention because of the peculiar importance they have received in India. English will be compulsory in all High Schools. But the number of hours devoted to English will have to be reduced.

A Gujarathi boy or girl will learn history, mathematics, etc. more easily and readily through the medium of Gujarathi than a foreign language. In Indian High Schools English, French and German should be given the same position as in Japan. In Japan the Faculties insist that students must know a particular European language if they wish to join a particular Faculty. If a Japanese High School [illegible] she is told that German will be a very useful language. This means that even from the High School stage boys and girls are encouraged to think what they would like to become later on and work accordingly.

A SCHEME.

Our High Schools will do well to encourage the study of German and induce the students to take up technical and commercial education later on. Science will help India more than any other subject. Every branch of science we shall have to encourage. If we keep the example of Germany before us we shall have a good opportunity to see India become a prosperous country. We have only to read the Treaty of Versailles and see the humiliating terms imposed on Germany. The wonder is that German has come out so successfully. No other nation could have done what Germany has done. German industry, the spirit of the people to free themselves from economic subjection and their genius [illegible]

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"HINDUSTAN TIMES" PETITION DISMISSED

—:o:—

Lahore High Court's Judgment

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

A bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justice Sir A. Broadway and Justice Sir Abdul Qadir, has to-day dismissed the petition of the "Hindustan Times" against the order of forfeiture by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi of the security deposited by the paper under the Press Ordinance.

Their lordships find that most of the extracts on which the order of forfeiture was based were unobjectionable. The paper, however, published, in the issue of 3rd August, an item of news reporting a speech, wherein the social boycott of those participating in the elections to the legislative bodies was advocated. This, the High Court held, came within the ambit of the Press Ordinance. On this finding the appeal was dismissed.

The Court ordered the parties to bear their own costs.

Sir Shadi Lal, in delivering the judgment of the court, said: This is an application under Section 16 of the Indian Press Ordinance No. 11 of 1930 by Mr. P. D. Sharma, the keeper of the Hindustan Times Press and publisher of "Hindustan Times" newspaper, Delhi. The applicant asks the High Court to set aside an order made by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on 13th August 1930, declaring the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by him as the keeper of the press and another security of a like amount furnished by him as the publisher of the newspaper to be forfeited to His Majesty.

The Ordinance was made by the Governor-General in the exercise of the emergency powers conferred upon him by section 72 of the Government of India Act and was published in the "Gazette of India" on Sunday the 27th April, 1930.

It appears that Mr. Krishan Das Kohli had, prior to the commencement of the Ordinance, made a declaration as the keeper of the "Hindustan Times" Press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867, and also a declaration as the publisher of the "Hindustan Times" newspaper under section 5 of the said Act. The newspaper was not published on Monday, the 28th April, as Sunday is observed as a holiday by the staff of the press, and the newspaper was published on the 29th April. It was on that very date that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi served a notice on the keeper of the press requiring him to deposit immediately with the District Magistrate of Delhi security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

As a result of this requisition the press could not be used, as laid down by section 23 of the Ordinance, for the purpose of printing any newspaper, book or other document until the deposit of the security by the keeper, and as the keeper failed to comply with the demand the newspaper could not be printed at the press and consequently ceased publication. After the lapse of about three months the present applicant, Mr. P. D. Sharma, made a declaration on the 23th July, 1930, as the keeper of the press on depositing Rs. 2,000 as security and also a declaration as the publisher of the newspaper on furnishing another security for the same amount. On the 31st July the newspaper resumed publication with an issue bearing date the 1st August.

SECURITIES FORFEITED.

On the 13th August, the Chief Commissioner served a notice in writing on the applicant declaring both the securities furnished by him to be forfeited to the Crown. To this notice he appended a list of extracts from the newspaper which, in his opinion, were of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Ordinance.

Before examining extracts whereupon forfeiture is based it will be convenient to cite the relevant provision of Section 4 sub-section (1).

The learned Government Advocate invokes only clauses (c), (d) and (e) of that sub-section which in so far as they are material to the present case are in these terms:

"Whenever it appears to a local Government that any printing press in respect whereof any security has been deposited, as required by section 3, is used for the purpose of printing or publishing newspaper, book, or other document containing any words, signs or visible representation which is likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, mataphor, implication, or otherwise, (c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majecty's Government established by law in British India, ... or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or said Government or (d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby security or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or, (e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of law or with the maintenance of law and order or to commit any offence. ... ."

ARTICLES EXAMINED.

We now turn to offending words, signs or visible representation which constitute the basis of the order of forfeiture. The first article where objection has been taken is found in the issue of the newspaper dated 1st August. As stated above, this was the first issue to be published after the suspension of the publication of the newspaper as a protest against the order demanding security for Rs. 5,000. The article consists of two paragraphs which deal with the following matter.

The first paragraph explains the reason for suspending the publication of the newspaper and in doing so it blames the Government for making "the full use of its extraordinary power to make free and honest journalism almost impossible," and illustrates the danger of the abuse of the powers under the Ordinance by referring to the demand of security from the "Hindustan Times" Press "almost on the very day of its promulgation."

The second paragraph draws attention to the improvements in "display, get-up and size" of the newspaper which have already been effected, and attributes the delay in introducing other improvements to the arrest and imprisonments of the Editor. The newspaper then expresses its pride in the suffering of its Editor in the cause of the nation, and exhorts its readers to appreciate its difficulties and to "continue in future the strong support that the paper enjoyed at their hands in the past."

NOT OBNOXIOUS.

The second paragraph of the article need not detain us long. The learned Government Advocate seeks to bring it within the ambit of section 4, sub-section 1, clause (e), of the Ordinance which is directed against encouraging or inciting any person to commit an offence. Now it is a well-recognised principle that the court should in every case consider the book or newspaper article as a whole, and in fair, free and liberal spirit, not dwelling too much upon isolated passages, or upon a strong word here or there, which may be qualified by the context, but endeavouring to gather the general effect which the whole composition would have on the minds of the public. (Per Lord Kenyon, C. J., in R. W. Reeves, 22 How. St. Tr., at p. 592.)

The object of the paragraph in question is to advertise the newspaper and to secure the patronage of its readers. For that purpose it mentions, the improvements already carried out, holds out a promise for future improvements, and excuses the delay in introducing all the improvements on the plea of the arrest of the Editor whose sufferings in the cause of the nation are claimed as a matter of pride.

It is true that the Ordinance enacts provisions of a very comprehensive nature, but they should be interpreted in a reasonable manner.

The law does not seek to put any narrow construction on the expressions used and only interfers when plainly and deliberately the limits prescribed by it are violated (R. W. Sulleran, 11 Cox 44 at p. 49 and 50.) The sentence relating to the arrest of the Editor should not be divorced from its context, and the paragraph read as a whole cannot reasonably be held as obnoxious to the clause relied upon, by the learned Government Advocate.

ABUSE BY AUTHORITIES.

The gravamen of the first paragraph of the article was the complaint that the security was demanded from the Press immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance, and that the measure, if enforced in this manner was open to serious abuse. This complaint was not devoid of justification. It must be remembered that the Ordinance draws a clear distinction between a declaration made prior to its commencement and that made after it. In the latter case the Magistrate is empowered to demand security for an amount not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 2,000 from the keeper of a press as well as from the publisher of newspaper as soon as he makes a declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act, (Vide section 3, sub-section 1, and section 8, sub-section 1, of the Ordinance). It will be observed that the law does not attempt to fetter the discretion of the Magistrate in demanding security, in so far as the declaration made after the commencement of the Ordinance is cincerned. The matter is, however, different in the case of a declaration which was made before the enforcement of the Ordinance. The old declaration holds good and can be interefere with only if the Press or the newspaper is used for any of the purposes described in section 4, subsection 1 and in that case the Local Government and not the Magistrate has the power to demand security for an amount not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 5,000 (Vide section 3, sub-section 3, and section 8, sub-section 3.

DISTINCTION DRAWN.

There are several points of difference between a new declaration and an old declaration.

(1). In the first case security can be demanded at once, namely, at the time if making the declaration. In the second case the declaration already exists and no interference with it is allowed until the Press or the newspaper has offended against the provisions of section 4, sub-section 1.

(2). In the first case security is demanded by the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, but in the second case the matter does not rest with the Magistrate. As the demand of security depends upon the Press or the newspaper having been used for an obnoxious purpose a higher authority, namely, the Local Government is entrusted with the duty of determining whether the condition for demanding security has been fulfilled. If that condition is satisved the Local Government is entitled to demand security.

(3). While the higher limit of security in the first case is only Rs. 2,000, in the second case it amounts to Rs. 500. The reason for this differentation is not far to seek. In the case of a new declaration nothing has so far been done which is condemnable under the Ordinance and the security is demanded only as a matter of precaution. But in the case of a person who made a declaration before the commencement of the Ordinancce, the Press or the newspaper has since the commencement of the Ordinance been used for purposes prohibited by section 4 sub-section 1, and is, therefore made liable to furnish security for a larger amount in order to prevent him from repeating his offence.

REQUISITION ILLEGAL.

There can be little doubt that security cannot be demanded from a printer or publisher who had made his declaration prior to the date of the commencement of the Ordinance, unless the newspaper has been used subsequent to that date for the purpose of publishing an objectionable matter. A requisition for security proceeding on a writing published before that date would be wholly illegal.

There is no suggestion or indication that the issue of the "Hindustan Times" which appeared on the 29th April contained any offending matter which formed the basis of the order made on that day by the Chief Commissioner, requiring Mr. K. D. Kohli to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 5,000, and it appears that that order proceeded upon what was published before the promulgation of the Ordinance. It cannot, therefore, be said that the protest in the issue of the 1st August was unwarranted or that the first paragraph referred to above should be condemned as a seditious matter within the meaning of clause (c) of section 4, sub-section 1. As observed by Littledate J. in R. vs. Collins, 9 C. and P. at p. 460, if a man is smarting under grievance he cannot be expected to discuss a subject in as calm a manner as if he were discussing matters in which he felt no interest.

ABOUT THE PORTRAITS.

Of the remaining extracts, only few are editorial articles or leaderettes and the rest consist of either reports of the proceedings of certain meetings received from the "Associated Press" or programme of the meetings to be held at Delhi and other places. Objection has also been taken to the publication of the portrait of a lady who was sentenced to imprisonment for committing an offence punishable under an Ordinance. The lady in question was a captain of the Lady Satyagraha Volunteers, but nothing is written under the portrait except her name and the above description and the fact of her imprisonment. Now the publication of potraits is an ordinary feature of this newspaper, just as it is of many other newspapers, and it would be hardly reasonable to suggest that the mere printing of photograph, with the description to identify it, unaccompanied by any objectionable remarks, should merit condemnation.

ABOUT EDITORIALS.

The same observations apply to a short leaderette in the issue of the 2nd August which reports the decision of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to boycott the legislative bodies and merely expresses the hope that "Those who desire the real welfare of the country will give a wide berth to the coming elections." Indeed, the learned Government Advocate does not contend that this leaderette is open to any serious objection.

Nor do I understand how the article entitled "Delhi's disgrace," which condemns the Delhi Municipal Committee for its refusal to consider a motion for adjournment as a protest against the arrest of certain political leaders, can be treated as a violation of the law enacted by the Ordinance. It may or may not amount to a defamation of the Municipal Committee, but it has nothing to do with the Government. It is, however, unnecessary to dilate on the subject, because Mr. Noad admits, and I think very properly, that the article in question does not come within the scope of the Ordinance.

A. P. I. NEWS.

As regards the reports of meetings published in several issues of the newspaper, it is urged by the learned counsel for the applicant that those reports were received from news agency called the *Associated Press* and published in the *Hindustan Times* in the ordinary course as items of news, just as they were published in several other newspapers, and that while no action has been taken against those newspapers why the *Hindustan Times* has been singled out for punishment. The law, however, does not excuse the publication in a newspaper of writings which are in themselves seditious merely because they were received from the correspondent whose name was dislocated at the time of the publication. Nor are we concerned with the question that no penal action has been taken against other newspapers containing the same reports. It is clear that the reports must stand or fall upon their own merits.

Now, the issue of the 3rd August publishes a report of a speech which advocates the social boycott of persons who may participate in the elections to legislative bodies. The programme of social boycott is defined, and it is proposed that we should first begin with persuation, then picketing, and the last and the more effective weapon is strictest social boycott. "It is also contains a warning that the candidate, mover, seconder and voter will be boycotted."

THE ONLY OFFENCE.

This report comes within the orbit of section 4, sub-section (1), clause (d) of the Ordinance which prohibts writing which is likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do. The social boycott of the person who is a voter or candidate for election would certainly annoy him (if it would not actually put him in fear) and would thereby induce him to refrain from exercising his right to vote or to stand for election.

It is true that this a new provision, which is not to be found in the general criminal law of the country, but the Ordinance admittedly contains provisions of an all embracing character. It is not the province of the court to scan the wisdom or policy of law. Its duty is clear. It must administer the law as it finds it, and it cannot allow itself to be deflected from this straight course by its own notions of propriety or otherwise of law.

This finding renders it unnecessary to examine the other extracts for the purpose of deciding whether they contravene the provisions of the Ordinance. It is clear that even a single sentence, if obnoxious to Section 4, sub-section (1), would entail forfeiture of a security, and it is not open to the Court to apportion punishment or to reduce penalty on any other ground.

On the finding recorded above I am of opinion that the application must be dismissed. But having regard to the fact that no reasonable objection could be taken to a large number of extracts where upon the order of forfeiture we founded, I would direct the parties to bear their own costs.

Other Judges concurred.

DO NOT GET OUT FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
BEFORE BUYING
Marrott's New Woollen Overcoats
Smartly Cut and Stitched by our Tailors in Bombay
IN ALL STANDARD SIZES
FROM DOUBLE FACED CHECK LINED ALL WOOL ITALIAN TWEED
Rs. 15/- to 20/-
SERVANTS' WOOLLEN OVERCOATS Rs. 9/- to 12/-
Please do not waste your valuable time in asking samples. Leave the selections to us.
We guarantee satisfaction. These coats are being sold at double the prices elsewhere.
K. C. MARROTT, The Leading Overcoat Manufacturers, 187, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 127, Bombay.

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Most Effective in all
VITAL DISEASES
Price As. 14 and As. 8.
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Prepared by G. H. HAKIM
35, Kothare Building, Tamba Kanta Pydhouni, Bombay 3, First Floor.
WANTED SELLING Agents for Upcountry.

A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD PRICELESS TO POSSESS !!

The businessman of to-day uses every known labour-saving device to make his work easier, quicker and pleasant. The wise and thoughtful husband does the same thing for his wife—uses the same efficient methods in his home.

GAS EQUIPMENT saves at least three hours' hard labour every day. With GAS—perfect cooking is easy and pleasant; water-heating is instantaneous and automatic; weekly wash is thorough and labourless; and your home is a place of comfort and convenience.

There is an all-round economy in a Gas-equipped home. Let us give you a Gas connection.

GAS

THE BOMBAY GAS CO., LTD., Gunder House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!!
A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calender without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 3 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.
N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar of 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.
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FREE FREE

Way to HEALTH and HAPPINESS. If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, with a chapter on self-treatment with household remedies
Please Apply for our FREE literature.
The K. C. WORKS,
Post Box No. 11435—(E. 6.) CALCUTTA.

Advance Swadeshi

—:o:—

We are glad to announce the establishment of a scheme under which in a populous and conveniently situated centre in Bombay a hundred shops will be offered for tenancy to those who guarantee to sell only Swadeshi articles. The tenants will be asked to pay very reasonable rates and will have in addition the benefit of securing publicity through Nationalist journals. Please apply sharp to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. F. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Bombay City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Christmas Day: Banks closed.

FRIDAY, Dec. 26.

Boxing Day: Banks closed.

S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails of Dec. 11, due 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

10-30 a.m. Indian music (selected.)

7-30 p.m. J. D. Jaoker's vocal music

9. p.m. (South Indian programme): T. R. Mahdeo's vocal music, and Narayen Iyer's violin solo.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Aloysian Association, a Christmas Tree followed by Prize Distribution for the recently held Badminton Tournament will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 5 p.m. at the Badminton Courts, St. Cyril's Road, Kantwady Scheme, Bandra, Mr. M. D'Cunha, Senior Assistant Collector of Customs, will preside at the Prize Distribution.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC PROCESSION

For offering a prayer for a speedy recovery of Pandit Malaviyaji and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, a public procession will start today (Thursday) at 4-30 from Chhota Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, and will pass through Princess Street, Zaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Thakoredwar, and disperse at Chowpaty after a prayer. The public are requested to join the procession and arrange themselves in the files of four.

FEAST OF ST. JEROME.

The feast of St. Jerome at Kashi-Ghodbunder will take place on the 26th instant. Masses at 8, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK.

There will be a meeting under the presidentship of Shrijut Virji Narayan in the Veer Nivas, Mulund at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday) and the second meeting will be in J. J. Chawl Mazgaon Love Lane at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Swami Shivanandji.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.

At the Annual General meeting of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, held on 17th instant at the Hall of the City Improvement Trust Office, office bearers and the members of the Governing Council for the new year were elected with Sir Byramji Jijibhoy, as its President.

SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR AT DADAR.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from Bombay and Suburbs was present to witness the Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir held under the presidentship of Mr. A. R. Dalal, Mhnicipal Commissioner, on the 20th instant.

Following on a display of physical feats, Mr. Moreshwar, K. Patil the Secretary of the Institute then read the Report.

The Institute was started by Mr. P. L. Kale a student of Prof. Manikrao the well-known veteran gymnast of Baroda with the help of sympathetic citizens of Dadar.

The institution has at present 795 students including sixty-five girls representing all castes and creeds on its role.

The instruction for physical culture convicts of both the Eastern and the Western systems. The complete course of instruction lasts for three years.

Nearly 3,000 students have taken advantage of this Institution up to now. Some of the students are working at present in Gymnastic Institutions in Bombay and Suburbs.

SAVE SHOLAPUR PRISONERS

Lingayat Commission Agent's Prayer

The following wire has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Lingayat Commission Agent's Association, Bombay beg of His Excellency the Viceroy to use his prerogative powers to show clemency and commute the death sentences passed on the four Sholapur men. We pray this act of mercy will help to ease public feeling in general and that of the merchant community in particular at this critical junc-

Silk Merchants Appeal For Celemency

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi:—

"Japan Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association fervently appeals to His Excellency's sense of justice and humanity; and considering the divergent views expressed by the Judges as well as grave political situation, request respectfully to use prerogative powers for the four Sholapur convicts."

SAVE SHOLAPUR CONDEMNED

Bombay Workers' Demand

A public meeting of the workers of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at Lal Baug under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, presiding to protest against the death sentences passed on the four citizens of Sholapur. A number of speakers, most of whom were workers, raised an energetic protest against the sentences. They demanded their immediate release.

WANTED UNITED ACTION.

Dr. Gowande gave a history of the Sholapur riots which resulted in the arrest of the four condemned men.

Mr. Tavde called upon the workers to express their protest by organising themselves, so that united action on their part would make it impossible for any government to inflict inhuman sentences on people striving for national freedom.

Mr. Tyab Shaikh reminded the workers that unless the workers strengthened their Union it was impossible for them to assert themselves.

Mr. Gaikwad, made a touching appeal to the workers to take a lesson from the Sholapur convicts and their treatment.

RESTORE THEM TO LIBERTY.

The chairman in putting the resolution to vote said that associated himself with every word that was uttered by the previous speakers. The resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. BRELVI AND MR. KAPADIA TRANSFERRED TO NASIK JAIL

"Quite Cheerful And Happy"

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Sorab Kapadia, printer and publisher, were transferred from Arthur Road Jail to Nasik on Wednesday by an afternoon train. A number of friends who came to know about the transfer were at the Victoria Terminus to see them off. Both the "prisoners" looked quite cheerful and happy.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETERS ARRESTED

On Wednesday at about 8 a.m. a lorry of foreign cloth was stopped by a volunteer, by falling down prostrate in front of it. He was forcibly removed by some Pathans and mawalis engaged by the Muslim merchant, who was the owner of the goods. The volunteer was first beaten and then dragged away. After that, the lorry passed on, but was again stopped by some volunteers who formed a sordon in front of it. Thereupon the merchant called the police who arrested the following four volunteers, who were stopping the lorry:—

1. Chandubhai; 2. Maganlal; 3. Mahommed Hussein; 4. Nagarkar.

VOLUNTEER ARRESTED

Sjt. C. P. Mahajan, a Congress volunteer, who has recently returned from the Visapur Jail, after finishing his period of 4 months' R. I., for picketing at the Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., was rearrested on the 22nd inst. when he was selling Congress Bulletins in the e Ward.

"VITHALBHAI DAY."

—:o:—

VILE PARLE, Dec. 23.

The Bombay Suburban District people have arranged to observe Sunday (the 28th instant) as "Vithalbhai Day", when public prayers will be offered for the health of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, and protests recorded against the treatment given to him in jail.

The usual monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will also take place that day.

EXTENSIVE LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING BY MUSLIMS.

Ninety-three liquor shops were picketed by 166 volunteers of the Jamiatul-Ulma on Wednesday evening. There was no untoward incident on Wednesday. The picketing is now attracting the attention of the public and sometimes they express their sympathy with the carse in different ways.

On Wednesday the poor Muslims in Kamathipura 13th Lane treated the picketers in their locality with tea and light refreshments.

U. S. A. TEXTILE TRADE

—:o:—

Considerable Decline In Mill Margin

SALES BELOW PRODUCTION

In the United States of America the activity of spinning and weaving mills is about unchanged. Mill margins on stand cloths in the United States of America have decreased considerably.

Sales of yarn and cloth by mills during the past week have been probably less than actual production in the same period.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

Week ending 19th December 1930:—

Brought into Sight This week 442; This season 9,899; Last season 10,567.

Receipts at U. S. Ports This week 218; This season 6,629; Last season 6,509.

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

To Great Britain This week 27; This season 690; Last season 795.

To Continent This week 131; This season 2,438; Last season 2,535

To Japan, Canada etc., This week 57; This season 623; Last season 654.

Total This week 195; This season 3,751; Last season 3,984.

World's Spinners Takings of American cotton This week 374; This season 4,743; Last season 6,156

DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.

Great Britain (All kinds) This week 42; This season 790; Last season 1,158.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Stocks at American Ports This season 4,163; Last season 2,642.

Stocks at American Interior Towns This season 1,811; Last season 1,473.

Stocks in Great Britain and Continent This season 2,263; Last season 2,292.

Total This season 8,237; Last season 6,407.

Last week This season 8,177; Last season 6,278.

Difference on week This season plus .60; Last season plus .129.

Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) This season 929; Last season 837.

SJT. K. K. ATHAVLE DEAD

—:o:—

Expert Translalor And Ex-Chief Editor Of "Punjabi"

We regret to announce the death of Sjt. K. K. Athavle, which took place in Bombay at the age of 71 due to heart-failure on Tuesday morning. In him journalism has lost an expert translator of French and Italian. During his stay in Aden and Egypt, while serving in the military department, he mastered those language. On his return to India, he left his military service, and began to write articles for newspapers. He was for some time a leader writer in the 'Champion,' 'Indian Spectator' etc., of Bombay. In 1905 he was the Chief-Editor of the 'Punjabee' published at Lahore. This paper was prosecuted in the year 1907, as a result of which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. After completing the term, he severed his connection with the paper, and started writing to newspapers independently. The memory of translations of Indian articles appearing in French periodicals, are still cherished by many newspaper readers. He was an ardent devotee of late Lokmanya Tilak.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI INDISPOSED

Mr. K. M. Munshi is laid up with fever for the last few days. He is therefore unable to take any public engagements for some time.

THE PAGAN

South Seas Romance At The Rialto

The beautiful islands of the South Seas with their tall leafy palms and tropical vegetation form the picturesque background for the "Pagan," M. G. M's syncironised film which is shown this week at the Rialto.

It is a love romance between a heathen native and a half-caste girl who is kept as a ward by his Christian guardian to be educated into his "civilised" life and faith. It illustrates how the charming simplicity and happiness of the unsophisticated natives are destroyed by the peaceful penetration and the ruthless commercial greed of the white settlers.

The incidents provide good scope for the comic gifts of Ramon Novarro, who delimeats the principal role with considerable realism and displays a good singing voice in chanting the "Pagan love song" which has the plaintive sweetness so characteristic of the music of the South Seas islands. The feminine lead is played by Dorothy Janes. The pictorial beauty of the scene is probably the gratest attraction of the film.

D. S.

SIR LALLUBHAI OPENS SWADESHI BAZAR AT BANDRA

Ladies Act As "Sales Girls" To Propagate Swadeshi Gospel

BANDRA, December 24.

A step towards spreading the gospel of Swadeshi in the popular suburb of Bandra was taken on the Christmas Eve, when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas performed the opening ceremony of an attractive Swadeshi Bazar.

Sir Lallubhai laid emphasis on the need of pushing the sale of Swadeshi goods and said that the Bazar was a medium of bringing Indian-made articles at the door of the consumers."

A large number of Christians patronised the Bazar and made khaddar purchases for X'mas presents.

The compound of the Municipal School, Bandra, where the Bazar is located, was gaily decorated with tri-coloured flags and the stalls artistically arranged. A large variety of Indian-made goods were displayed.

LALLUBHAI FAMILY STALL.

A khaddar stall is being entirely managed by lady members of Sir Lallubha's family including Mrs. Madhurika Mehta, Miss Trivedi and others. Many ladies of Bandra have volunteered their services to act as "sales girls" in the Bazar.

There was a cosmopolitan gathering when the Bazar was declared open which included Mr. Gupte, Chairman of the Bandra Municipality, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta.

"PATH TO SWARAJ."

"Swadeshi is the one question on which every Indian whether he is a Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Parsi is united and it is the path to Swaraj" said Mr. K. Natarajan who opened the proceedings. He said that the Bazar was organised chiefly due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Ratanben Mehta who was keen that Bandra should take an increasing part in the Swadeshi movement.

SIR LALUBHAI'S CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

In declaring the Bazar open, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas extended a warm welcome and Christmas greetings to all those present. The object of the Bazar was not only to help large industries but to popularise the cottage industries. Although he was an industrialist he did not believe merely in the development of large industries but also in the growth of the industries of mass of agriculturists who lived in the villages and who provided food for them, while they (agriculturists) themselves hardly got a square meal per day.

CRITICS OF SPINNING WHEEL SILENCED.

When the spinning wheel was first mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi two years ago it was suggested that khaddar could not possibly replace foreign cloth and even mill-cloth. Two difficulties were cited. It was contended that as the spinning wheel was out of use in India for a number of years there were not a sufficient number of men who could ply the charka skillfully and as a result khaddar of a coarse quality would be produced. It was suggested that the rich and even the middle-class people would not like to use coarse cloth and the production of khaddar would not keep pace with the demand. It was also contended that coarse khaddar would cost considerably more than mill cloth.

But the speaker was agreeably surprised to read in one of the Khadi Patrikas that the "All-India Spinners' Association was now able to produce finer cloth which was suitable to those who were accustomed to foreign cloth. It was announced in the Patrika that it was now possible for khaddar to be sold at cheap rates of four annas per square yard.

He drew the attention of the audience to the fine qualities of Kashmere shawls exhibited in the Bazar. It was not only necessary, he said, to manufacture Indian goods but it was essential to push the sale of swadeshi goods and take them to the door of the consumer.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR.

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.

Xmas Day—25th December.

(1) Garbha Dance—Vanita Vishram.

(2) Musical Items—Manjer Sena.

(3) Band.

Other attractions.—

Lele Chitra Kala Pradarshan.

Handicraft Electric Train.

26th December.

St. Cecilia's Orchestra will play select music.

Happy Christmas To You All

—:o:—

THE NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY

OFFERS HEARTY CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

GOOD-WILL AND FRIENDSHIP TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY TO EVERY CHRISTIAN (BOTH PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC)

OF

"SWADESHI AND ABSTENTION FROM DRINK EVIL".

"MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS"

A public meeting will take place under the auspices of The Nationalist Christian Party, to celebrate Christmas when short addresses will be delivered on the "Message of Christmas" on Friday, at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. Kanahyalal M. Munshi will preside.

APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS.

—:o:—

How To Celebrate X'mas.

The following appeal to Christians has been issued:—

This is a season of rejoicing. Christ has not only wrought Salvation for the individual, but Peace and Goodwill between nations, communities, classes and individuals. Christians all over the world, therefore, celebrate this occasion as a season of great rejoicing and thanksgiving. No true follower of Christ can live through this season without his heart being filled with rejoicing at the Power of God manifested on earth.

Unfortunately the way in which this occasion is celebrated by Christians to-day too often falls short of this high ideal. In many homes and with many individuals Christmas has degenerated into merely a season of feasting and revelry in which the true meaning of Christmas is lost sight of. Not infrequently one finds Christians celebrating this occasion in ways which are against the spirit of Christ—often ways definitely of a sinful nature, e.g. revelling in drunken bouts.

Especially at this time of our national crisis when thousands of our countrymen are suffering incalculable bodily and mental torments in Jail, when hundreds of wounded are suffering in hospitals and millions others are suffering mental anguish on account of the great national struggle for freedom and truth in which our land is involved, it is the duty of every disciple of Christ to stop and think how he and his household are going to celebrate this great occasion which promises peace on earth and goodwill amongst men.

It is for each individual to decide this question for himself. We would, however, venture to make the following few suggestions, and appeal to every Christian in the land to give them their careful consideration.

That in view of the grim struggle in which our country is engaged and the great physical and mental anguish around us our rejoicings this year should not take the form of feasting and merry-making. Removing all bitterness from our hearts we should quietly wait upon God that He may guide His Church in India, and all leaders in the National Movement in order that His will may be fulfilled and that this land may find the peace for which Christ came on this earth.

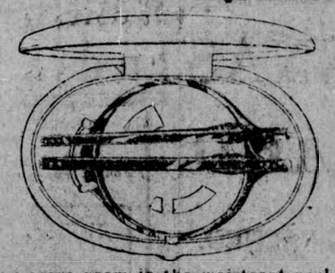
While we ought to remember in our prayers all those in every part of the world who are suffering it is our Christian duty to help those particularly among whom we live. One of the ways in which each one of us can help our country is by the method of Swadeshi. The principle of Swadeshi has been preached and practised by devout Christians in all lands. And in no country has there been greater need for the practice of Swadeshi than in India, once one of the foremost industrial nations of the world, but whose industries have been crippled, as a result of which there are millions of our countrymen to-day who cannot get one square meal a day. We therefore, appeal to all Christians to remember those starving millions when making their purchases especially during this Christmas season, whether cloth toys, Christmas cards or any of the other articles usually purchased during this season they should as far as possible strictly adhere to the principle of Swadeshi.

Finally we appeal to all Christians, as a matter of principle, as well as in view of the grim struggle our land is involved in, that they should vow not to touch any intoxicating liquor especially during this season which commemorates the coming of Peace on earth and Goodwill toward men.

Yours in His service,

(Rev.) B. R. BHASKARE.
(Rev.) R. S. MODAK, (M.L.C.)
(Mrs.) D. RAMDAS.
(Mrs.) F. BUNYAN.
N. J. PATEL.
J. S. S. MALELU.

FOLDING
Tortoiseshell Spectacles



Take up no more room in the waistcoat pocket than a watch or powder box in a Lady's Hand Bag. Ideal for Dress Wear, Cards, Social Functions and at all times when glasses are required for occasional use made it.

The Real Tortoiseshell with Gold Mounts

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd
(Incorporated in England.)
Ophthalmic Opticians
41, Hornby Road, Bombay.
LONDON 63 Conduit Street W.1.

and at Calcutta, Rangoon, Delhi, Lucknow, Simla, Madras, Karachi

Low Pressure In Bay Moves

POONA, Dec. 24.

Yesterday's region of low pressure in the South-West bay of Bengal has moved slightly westwards and the northeast monsoon has caused light local rain on the Coromandel Coast.

A few light showers have also occurred in South Burma.

A western disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Negapatam a half and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Southeast Madras.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about fivethousand miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at three hours seventeen minutes Indian Standard Time to-day.—A. P.

MADRAS MUSIC CONFERENCE

MADRAS, December 24.

The second session of the Music Conference under the auspices of the Madras Music Academy commenced this afternoon in a special pandal behind Ripon Buildings, Dr. Rama Rao, President of the Music Academy, welcomed the delegates.

The Junior Maharani of Travancore then declared the Conference open, whereafter Brahmasri Mahinan Bhagavathar was installed in the presidential chair.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 24.

Previous closing rate	9.90
To-day's opening rate	9.93
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	9.98
Difference	plus .08

Broach expectation A/M Rs: 177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Previous closing rate	5.23
To-day's opening rate	5.21
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	5.23
Difference	plus .05

LALITKALADARSH MANDALI

Will Commence Their NEW YEARS SEASON IN ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (GRANT ROAD) WITH

PUNYA PRABHAO

ON New Year Day, (Thursday The 1st Jan 1931) At 3 P. M.

MANAPMAN

ON (Saturday The 3rd Jan. 1931) AND

SATTECHE GULAM

ON (Sunday The 4th Jan. 1931)

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

Congress Activities At Ghatkopar

(From A Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Dec. 23

"Motilal Day" was celebrated at Ghatkopar on Friday the 19th instant. A complete hartal was observed in the town. A procession was taken out, which paraded through the main thorough fares, and a mass prayer was offered at the Gandhi Chawk for the speedy recovery of Pandit Motilalji.

The opening ceremony of the weaving department was performed by Swami Anand on Sunday the 21st instant. Facilities are given to the public to get their handspun yarn woven into cloth of various sizes at moderate rates. Details can be had from the manager of the Ghatkopar Khadi Karlaya, situate in Naoroji Lane.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1930.

HIS CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

—:o:—

On the eve of Christmas, when all Christendom is ringing with greetings of "peace on earth and good-will to men," it fell to the lot of Indians to receive from their devout Christian Viceroy two Christmas Gifts in the shape of two more Ordinances. One of these is a new edition of the old lapsed Ordinance against the Press and "unauthorised news-sheets and news-papers." The new Ordinance is in fact two Ordinances rolled into one. The second is a brand new one against instigation not to pay taxes, rates, cesses and even rents of agricultural lands. The revival of the Press Ordinance was not wholly unexpected. The weekly "appreciations" of the Indian situation by the Government of India stressed for some weeks past what they called the "deterioration" of the tone of the press as a result of the lapsing of the Press Ordinance. The groundless but persistent charge of "deterioration" gave one the impression that the Viceroy had something up his sleeve. There was also something ominous in his speech at the European Association of Calcutta which deepened the suspicion that fresh weapons of repression were being forged. Now the weapons have been brandished before India. They will no doubt be used as the older ones were before, and with the same effect. That is to say, they will not be effective except in putting Indians more upon their mettle. We have repeatedly warned the bureaucracy to whom Lord Irwin has now completely surrendered himself that coercion whatever its potency will not stifle a whole people's protest against a system of land revenue which presses harshly upon the ryot and against an administrative policy which is galling to Indian self-respect. The Viceroy in his speeches shows that he is aware of the acuteness of the protest but submits to the Steel Frame's importunities and consents to the application of more coercion.

About the old Press Act, on which was modelled the Ordinance, the Chief Justice of Madras High Court remarked that it was as comprehensive, perfect and all-embracing a piece of legislation as human ingenuity could make it. But more ingenuity, begotten of experience of repression was expended on the Act and the Press Ordinance was the result. Further experience of repression and further ingenuity have given India the revised Ordinance, the very quintessence of that kind of repression which seeks to gag and smother an independent Press. But the Viceroy must be very simple indeed if he expects that a dozen such Ordinances can kill the national movement. His own experience of the last few months should teach him better. The movement is now a true mass movement, self-directed, and gathering momentum by its very progress. Even if the Ordinance should make the Nationalist Press guarded in its comments or presentation of facts, the barest mention of the daily growing record of facts of "obvious public interest" relating to the movement, of the sufferings of men and women who almost court them, should be enough to touch the hearts of thousands of newspaper readers. The police lathis and the Magistrates' sentences are far more powerful in their appeal than the most eloquent of editorial comments. Deeds have always been more eloquent than words and India is now daily witnessing deeds of courage, self-sacrifice and passionate patriotism.

The new Ordinance against instigation not to pay taxes, rates etc., is besides being by the very nature of its promulgation an outrage on justice, so vaguely worded in its operative clauses that even a most careful dispenser of justice may find himself powerless to save an innocent man from the operation of the Ordinance. For instance Section III of the Ordinance punishes any man who in any way instigates any person or class of persons not to pay "or to defer payment of any notified liability", which liability may be land revenue or tax or any due to Government or local authority or even rent of agricultural land. There is nothing in the Ordinance to protect a man who innocently advises his friends or relatives or neighbours to postpone for some days the payment of rent or other 'notified liabilities" on economic or other good grounds. Will not the public be inclined to suspect that the vagueness is perhaps deliberate and meant to frighten people? We must point out to Britain's Agents in India that even worse Ordinances than these will not deter people; they will not terrify them back into the docile policy of humble petition and protest. All along the national campaign has thriven on repression and will continue to thrive on it. The Viceroy's gifts of Ordinances may prove to be precious in a way not intended by him. He says that "strong Government" is no remedy and hurries to pour out a dose of coercion. Is this not really embarking on the futile adventure of securing the "peace of the desert"?

INDIA HOUSE

During the course of his recent address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta the Viceroy is reported to have observed that the completion, during the term of the High Commissioner's Office, of the new India House in London was "a matter of great personal satisfaction" to Sir Atul Chatterjee. That is so, absolutely. But the personal tribute cannot be and has not been mistaken in India as a national achievement. Awakened India has now realised the vital difference between the personal distinctions of office and the implications of national service. Awakened India has already gone far beyond that first step and stage of informed wisdom. It can now understand that the communal and provincial distinctions which enable one to raise oneself to high office are, more often than not, only individual distinctions meant to achieve a great personal satisfaction.

So that, we may assure Sir Atul Chatterji that India is not unduly impressed with the personal tribute offered to him. From principles we may proceed to reasons and history. Will Sir Atul remember that the time he was busy sanctioning elaborate schemes for the site, plan, elevation, design, construction and decoration of India House he was also busy doling out, information meant to be consumed in India about the several marvellous ways in which the High Commissioner's Office was endeavouring to display and sell Indian timber and stone, "curry" and "chutney"? We need not point out the merits of the indifferent architecture which in London is piously believed to be Indian. Nor need we point out the marvellous ways by which men of the rank of Syt. Jamnadas Mehta were prevented effectively from guiding the activities of the High Commissioner for India. They have been sufficiently indicated in the interview, published some time ago in this journal, of Syt. Mehta. It is obvious, however, that the Indian architects, painters, carvers, sculptors, artisans and art-craftsmen could not regard the completion of the new India House as a national achievement. And, it is only natural that they refused to accept the stories about timber and stone and "curry" and "chutney" as a compensation or substitute for the rare opportnities of which they felt, naturally again, they were robbed. Sir Atul will also remember that he heightened the tragedy by the offensive demand for "complimentary" copies from poor, struggling and not seldom starving Indian authors and artists. We do not know whether a similar demand and doubtful compliment was offered to the authors and artists in Great Britain But we do know that he sanctioned a scheme, unknown to Indian opinion, formulated by a British artist for the decoration of India House. This is the history, these are the facts and these are the reasons why India House which has been of "great personal satisfaction" to Sir Atul Chatterji has not been recognised or mistaken as a national achievement.

As to Sir B. N. Mitra, the High Commissioner who will succeed Sir Atul he may also remember that he pleaded "financial stringency for the scheme of encouragement and employment of Indian artists at New Delhi. If he does not remember we do. And, we remind him, in time, that neither at New Delhi nor at the new India House should there be scope for procedure and activities aimed at and meant to cause only "great personal satisfaction". Awakened India has now learnt to disown individual and communal as well as provincial distinctions and achievement. Awakened, intelligent, informed and alert India now demands and will continue to demand national service which, without the least suspicion or doubt or delay, leads to unmistakable national achievements. Will Sir Bhupen understand and serve India?

CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

—:o:—

Some devout Indian Christians including Rev. Mr. B. R. Bhaskare, Rev. Mr. R. S. Modak (M. L. C.), Mrs. D. Ramdas and Mrs. F. Bunyan have issued a "Christmas appeal to Christians", which is both appropriate and timely. "At this time of our national crisis", says the appeal, "when thousands of our countrymen are in jail, when hundreds of wounded are suffering in hospitals and millions others are suffering mental anguish on account of the great national struggle for freedom and truth in which our land is involved, it is the duty of every disciple of Christ to stop and think how he and his household are going to celebrate this great occasion which promises peace on earth and good-will amongst men." The appeal calls upon all Indian Christians to take a "vow not to touch any intoxicating liquor, especially during this season", and to buy only Swadeshi articles as far as possible in choosing gifts for their friends and relations. We trust this opportune and worthy appeal will elicit equally worthy response.

MR. BRELVI IN 'B' CLASS !

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I had been to Bori Bunder on Wednesday to see a friend of mine off, when I happened to meet Mr. Brelvi at the platform under orders of transfer to Nasik Jail. Mr. Brelvi was forced to travel by third class, though as a "B" class prisoner, he was entitled to inter class. It appears he and his "guardians" had missed the train by which they were timed to travel to Nasik. Apart from the inconvenience of travelling a long distance in a train which halts at all sundry places, I cannot congratulate the authorities on their methods of dealing with political prisoners of eminence. While Mr. Brelvi was free, he warmly espoused the cause of political prisoners. The public must not rest content until they have secured from the authorities justice in regard to the "classification" of Mr. Brelvi, which is an insult to Indian journalism. During the trial of the "Chronicle" case, the Magistrate promised to reconsider the "classification" of Mr. Brelvi, if his status had been properly represented to him. The public are under the impression that he would have been already transferred to "A" class soon after the conviction. It is surprising that nothing has been done up to this time. If status and mode of living are the only consideration for "A" class, then Mr. Brelvi richly deserves it. He is one of the few eminent Indian Journalists and as the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" he has an admirable record of public service to his credit. He has been permanently living at the Taj and that is an index of his usual mode of living. These facts in themselves are sufficient to entitle a prisoner for "A" class according to Jail regulations. Must Mr. Brelvi suffer the inconvenience and humiliation of being awarded 'B' class, because of his editorship of the "Chronicle?"

Mr. Brelvi was the first Journalist victim to 17-1 C. L. A. and the judgment in the "Chronicle" case has been strongly criticised in all quarters. Even your Anglo-Indian contemporary regretted the decision of the High Court "as Journalists". At the most, the conviction is for a technical offence and does not warrant any degradation in classification. Moreover, there are certain factors which the authorities have to consider. Mr. Brelvi has been a working journalist, and his "B" class deprives him the privilege of any daily papers. This mental isolation is bound to tell upon his journalistic activities in the future. In view of these facts, I appeal to the authorities to reconsider the matter and transfer Mr. Brelvi to "A" class without undue delay. This is a case for consideration, upon merits as well as expediency. If Government fail to do this elementary act of justice, they will have to thank themselves, if people draw their own inferences regarding the treatment of political prisoners in jail.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. C.

December 24.

THE OLD DEAD-WEIGHTS.

—:o:—

THEIR SERMONS AND HOPES.

(By Kanaiyalal H. Vakil).

The dead-weights who provide the obstacle race for the nation are old, not necessarily in age. They are old occasionally, in mental habits and, often, they exploit old mental habits and superstitions. Miss Gwyneth Foden is, evidently, puzzled. She asks, with justified indignation:—"Why do so many Labour M. P's want to speak on platforms and are so diffident about doing it in the very place they are priviledged to do so. Surely these M. P's mentioned above could collectively make things very unpleasant in the House of Commons if they liked." The phenomenon is not, by any chance, peculiar to England, or for that matter, to any nation. It may be observed any hour, any moment, in India. Miss Foden has framed the question. She has not examined or answered it. I shall endeavour to do so. Further I shall endeavour to prove that the dead-weights whose re-actionary behaviour she has observed are dead-weights to all parties and dead-weights to progressive public life spirit and initiative of all nations.

THE OTHER FELLOW

We have observed Ministers, University and Municipal Executives "very keenly interested" in "complicated" problems. They are, they say so, conscious, very emphatically and obviously, of the departments under their charge. That is the perceptible limit of their keen interest. But they remain, practically, unconscious of the public utilities and duties which, presumably, entitle and enable them to obtain their elevated position over the departments. The title and the ability are both just presumed. They play an essentially decorative part. They preside at functions. They permit themselves on the raised dias. They permit themselves to be duly, garlanded and, of course, duly applauded. Finally, they permit themselves the catastrophic privilege of advising the other fellow to do his duty. When the newspapers that evening or next morning narrate, with the same conventional display and customary prominence they obtained on the platform the previous day, the sermons which the distinguished citizens preached to the distinguished assembly, the heaven of their dreams is reached and is complete. Miss Foden should overlolok the lighter aspects and moments of newspapers.

POLITICAL PARASITES

Miss Foden will please notice that "my young friends" are often assured, by those who hold the privileges and prominence of office, of the opportunities and the "extensive neld of enterprise" open to them. But she must not assume that "my young friends" are permitted the right to examine the nature, worth or quality of that assurance or to measure the actual area of the "extensive field of enterprise" and opportunities fondly imagined to be open to them. Still less is it permissible for "my young friends" to question the distinguished citizens in office about the exact manner in which the departments under their charge proceed to ensure the opportunities and enterprise open to the young, unknown and needy citizen. The citizens who hold the office are thus distinguished because they hold the office. Naturally, thier ultimate ambition is to retain their hold, not to justify it. Miss Foden says that these distinguished citizens could "make things very unpleasant, if "they liked". Has she seen or heard of whose ultimate ambition is office and the retention of office, at all costs, who would "like" to "make" things very unpleasant?" I have not. This type is, widely, known, although it is not clearly classified. There is another and more devitalising species of parasites neither generally known nor classified.

SUPERIOR SENTIMENT

They aim at "eminence," I am using a kind term not only a mild one, and proclaim themselves and expect others to proclaim them as "leaders." They have, decidedly, not one trait, feature or instinct for leadership. The stern, ruthlessly unequivocal, demands and necessities of the present massive national movement have once, and, let us hope, for ever torn and are daily tearing their high-flown pretensions to shreds. Pure, undistracted, self-defence prompts them to explore unsuspected avenues of popular fallacies, credulity and interests. They have now begun to cultivate assiduously the superior sentiment. To use Sir Rustom Vakil's serviceable phrase, they have now found out the "ephemeral" work of those who devote themselves to "politics."

(Continued on page 8)

THE OVAL TABLE TAMASHA.

GANDHIJI VINDICATED.

(BY A NATIONALIST.)

The much-advertised and momentous (!) Round Table Conference has now sat for more than a month, and the over-worked Indian delegates will soon be enjoying their well-earned (have they not created a profound impression and won over the sympathies of men like even Lord Reading for the Federal Scheme?) rest during the Christmas week. We hope a few more parties will be arranged to entertain our R. T. delegates. In the mean time, let those of our distinguished countrymen who have not had the fortune or shall we better say the misfortune—of being the nominees of Lord Irwin, should thank their stars that they have been spared the ignominy of playing ludicruous parts in the London Winter Tamasha. Above all, we the public have to be grateful to Providence that the Congress did not fall a victim to the Round Trap inspite of the good (!) offices of our officious harbingers of peace, we mean, the redoubtable Sapru and Jayakar. Indeed, of all the attempts made to frustrate national objective this peace talk was perhaps the most insidious.

WHAT PEACE MOVES MEANT.

The breakdown of the peace parleys was used by interested parties to show to the world the unreasonable and uncompromising attitude of the Congress and thus to undermine its moral hold over the nationalistic elements in the country as well as to alienate the sympathies of disinterested observers from the Congress movement. Even these very two so-called peace makers gave out that while the Viceroy had taken a sympathetic attitude, the Congressmen were unbending in theirs and it was they and not the Government who were responsible for the break-down of the peace negotiations.

SIDE TRACKED.

The subsequent developments have however thoroughly exposed their version and vindicated the attitude of the Congress in refusing to participate in the R. T. Conference in the absence of a definite pledge from the Government that the business of the Conference would be to discuss the grant of Dominion Status, or as Mahatma Gandhi put it, the substance of independence to India. Our moderate friends, with all their vaunting assurance that they would not accept anything short of Dominion Status with temporary safeguards, have been manouvered by the master-diplomats of England to acquiesce in a discussion of a Federal Constitution without any talk of Dominion Status. The main question has thus been thoroughly side-tracked, and our great political performances in speech-making, have now silently contented themselves with the social reception that has been arranged by their hosts in order to humour them.

THE PRINCES' GAME.

Meanwhile, the Indian Maharajahs are making capital out of the situation. The high-handed treatment that they have often received from the British residents and the political department of the Government of India has been a source of much resentment to the princes, and they have been making efforts for a long time to free themselves from this restraining influence and to rule their territories in their own autocratic ways without any fear of external supervision. The Butler Committee was appointed as a result of this agitation of the princes. But unfortunately for them, the report of the Committee was not much in their favour. They had almost given up their agitation in despair when came this Round Table Conference offering the princes an golden opportunity to achieve their end. Expressing their lip sympathy for the aspirations of British India, they have

(Continued on page 8)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Sir Reginald Spence's Appeal.

In a letter to our Anglo-Indian contemporary, Sir Reginald Spence pleads eloquently on behalf of the "Britisher" who has lived so long in Bombay and helped to make of it a "Glorious City". He concludes with the following peroration: "This is the time of Good Will. Will no Indian stand forward and contradict the cry of 'Foreigner'?" Sir Reginald may rest assured that the whole of India will stand up—regardless of seasonal fluctuations—to contradict the cry of "Foreigner," provided the "Foreigner" enables India to do so by contradicting himself.

Is He Indian?

He calls himself a "Euopean in India" in contradistinction to Indian. The country that he refers to as "Home" is not India. He seeks the privileges of Indian citizenship not as an Indian but as a "European". He refuses to owe the obligations of Indian citizenship save those that do not "contradict" the fact of his being a "European" with Britain as his "Home." If the word has not lost its meaning such a person being a non-Indian is obviously a "foreigner." But, with apologies to Sir Reginald Spence for a slight modification in his sincere appeal, we heartily agree with him that "This is the time of Good Will. Will no Britisher—will not Sir Reginald himself?—stand forward and contradict this cry of 'Foreigner'".

A Well-meaning Suggestion.

Talking of the Good Will season, another writer in our contemporary suggests the opportuneness of the following lines from Tennyson as prayer:—

"Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.
Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right
Ring in the common love of good."

We do not blame our well-meaning friend. He could not possibly have anticipated His Excellency the Viceroy's Christmas gifts to India. That, however, is not to say that we do not appreciate the correspondent's fine feelings.

The Drain.

In his speech at the annual meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Mr. Shiva Prasad Joshi, the Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year, very strongly criticised Government's financial policy with special reference to the exchange ratio. The world-wide depression, he said, is most acutely felt in India "because India has financially grown weak owing to the huge drainage of her wealth through many channels during past years." "One of the foremost means to drain the national wealth", he added, is fixing the ratio at 18d. And reviewing the 'pros and cons' of the ratio, he came to the conclusion that "the sooner we revert to 16d. the better it is in the interests of India." The British Government may not be unaware of this, but they stand for the interests of their own country. Referring to the many loans floated at a high rate of interest in order partly to contrast currency and bolster up the otherwise sagging ratio, Mr. Joshi said: "Successive loans will add more to the huge loss we are to incur at the time of redemption and will make up such a heavy financial burden that, even if we become masters of our own house, we shall not be able to raise our heads for centuries.' It is evident Mr. Joshi is looking at the question from the Indian point of view.

The Boycott, A Blessing.

However, the British Government and the British people cannot have it all ways. The boycott movement in India may be inconvenient to them, but an experienced businessman like Mr. Joshi finds that movement to be "a blessing in disguise" which has "served the purpose of an antidote against the poison of depression to a very great extent." The boycott has evidently told on British trade. How have the authorities in India met this growing "insurgence" of a people against the use of foreign textiles? Many Indian men and women, boys and girls are being convicted for picketing shops under the charge of having assisted the operations of unlawful bodies. The preaching of boycott has not by itself been made as yet an offence by any Viceregal Ordinance.

Congressmen Prevent Assault On Police.

"TAKE OFF THE HANDCUFFS" CRIES THE EXCITED CROWD

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN CHIRNER CASE AT PANVEL

THE BOY WHO HAD GONE "TO SEE THE FUN"

Half a dozen more witnesses, all of whom were present on the occasion of the Forest Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25, were examined on Wednesday, when the hearing was resumed, before Mr. R. R. Samalkar Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Colaba at Panvel. The witnesses described the scenes of Forest Satyagraha, and firing at Chirner and identified a number of the accused, as persons who had belaboured the police constables.

FOREST OFFICER DEPOSES.

Mr. Babu Ramchandra Alekar, Range Forest Officer, (now on leave) was further examined. The witness stated that in September he was in charge of the Range Forest Office of Panvel. He knew deceased Shevde who was a Round Guard and had submitted reports about the Forest Satyagraha movement. The witnesses was present on September 25 when forest satyagraha was offered at Chirner. The deceased, Round Guard Shevde, the Police Inspector, several police constables, the Mamlatda of Panvel Mr. Joshi and the Talati of Chirner were present on the occasion.

PATIL'S REVOLVER.

The party started from Chirner and reached the Akkabai Hill, where the Satyagraha was to be offered. There was a crowd of five to six thousand people. The Mamlatdar did not enter the forest. He (Mamlatdar) sat down on the ground near the brook. The witness was behind the Inspector of Police Patil, who, he thought, had his belt on him and had his revolver also. As the party went up the hill they arrested several persons who were cutting trees and handed them over to the police.

HE HEARD GUN SHOTS.

The witness then described a number of Panchnamas that he had made and said that when the party came down the hill bringing a piece of wood that they had confiscated, a crowd of Satyagrahis surrounded him and began to push him. There was a boy clad in Khadi and the witness asked him to take him through the crowd to the place where the Mamlatdar and Inspector of Police had gone. The boy who, he supposed was from Panvel accordingly took the witness with him. But when he had proceeded hardly 100 paces he heard gun shots. He got frightened and took shelter near the spot. Police Inspector Mr. Patil came to the place shouting that he was also assaulted. The witness saw his fingers injured. Mr. Gupte who is about 50 years old also came there. The firing stopped after two or three minutes.

The witness then described how after some time when the people returned he went to the place of Dr. Fadke where he was treated. While he was on his way to Chirner he saw the dead body of the Round Guard.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. N. Patki the witness stated that he made a statement about the matter before the police some 20 days after the incident, i.e., on October 16. He also reported the matter to his Superior officer, viz., the Divisional Forest Officer of Colaba.

A BIG CROWD.

Posu Ganu Patil, Police Patil of Kalambusre a village near Chirner was the next witness examined. He stated that he was present at Chirner on September 25. He went to see the Forest Satyagraha. He stopped near the Dharamsala where the Mamlatdar and other officers were waiting. Then they proceeded to the Akkabai Hill where the Satyagraha was to be offered. The Satyagrahis went ahead, the Police followed them and the witness followed the Police. There was a big crowd. The witness was so accompanied by Pandu Hasha a boy of 12 to 14 years from his village who had come to see the fun.

"TAKE OFF HANDICUFFS".

Reaching the hill the people who had come to offer Satyagraha entered the Jungle. Police Inspector Patil followed them. The Satyagrahis began to cut trees. The police arrested three to four persons and brought them down the hill. They were kept under the banyan tree. In the meanwhile some more people were arrested and they were handcuffed. When the Mamlatdar came to knew that, he went up the hill. The people also knew that the arrested persons were handcuffed and a crowd began to collect. They shouted "Take off the handcuffs". They were armed with lathis.

As the crowd began to swell and the witness apprehended trouble he came down the hill and went to the well to drink water. The boy Pandu Hasha was there. Both of them waited near the well. The noise at the top of the hill lasted for nearly three fourths of an hour. Then the people as well as the police came down and all of them proceeded towards the tree and passed it. He did not see the arrested persons.

CONGRESSMEN INTERVENE.

It was there that the people made at the police. The Congress workers who were present tried to prevent the people from rushing towards the police, but they did not succeed in their attempt. The people rushed at the police and some pieces of wood were hurled at them. It appeared that one of them hit the Inspector Mr. Patil and another hit Shiva Patil the Police Patel of Chirner.

HIDING AND SHOOTING.

In the mean while shots were heard and being frightened witness took the boy by his side and took shelter by hiding themselves under a shrub in the brook. He again heard shots. As a result of the firing the crowd dispersed and people began to run in different ways. Some police went in the direction of the village. The people followed them. The witness and the boy also came out of the place where they had taken shelter and proceeded towards the village. On their way they found the dead body of the Mamlatdar and at a little distance that of the Round Guard.

Proceeding further they found that at one place the people were saying that a policeman was hiding by the side of a tree. The witness saw the Policeman who was a well built and black man.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.

Accused No. 1 Luxman Chavji arrived on the spot and wanted to beat the police constable. The witness tried to prevent him by saying that the old man was wounded and he should not be exposed. But Luxman said that he was the same policeman who had opened fire first. Four to six persons were with Luxman who were armed with lathis. One of them dragged the old policeman and all of them began to beat him. Luxman gave him a lathi blow which fell on his head or near the shoulder. The witness identified the accused Laxman Chavji. He said that he did not know the other persons.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Seeing that the policeman was being belaboured the witness took to his heels. Proceeding further he found another policeman sitting in a field with folded hands and shouting that they should not beat him. He was a tall and fair-looking man. The same persons who had beaten the first policeman arrived there. Laxman Chavji took a stone and put it on the head of the policeman.

"SEEING THE FUN".

Pandu Hasha Patil, the 14 years old boy in his evidence stated that Posu Patil was his uncle. He had been to Chirner to see the "fun". The witness corroborated the evidence of Posu Patil. He also said that it was Laxman Chavji who hit the police constable. But he said that he was not able to identify the accused as he did not know him. He merely knew his name.

Pandya Bala Katkari of Chirner stated that while he was on his way to Akkabai Hill he heard gun shots and stopped where he was. He saw some people chasing the police and some of them assaulted a police constable in the field of Lakhu Sonar. The witness identified Maya, Vithya and Tukya as some of those persons who assaulted the policeman.

Rama Mahadu Narangikar another witness from Chirner stated that when he reached the place he found the people singing Bhajans. When the police tried to enter the forest the Satyagrahis stopped them by forming a cordon.

Describing the scene of attack on a policeman in the field the witness said that the accused Hasha had a hatchet-like sharp weapon in his hand. Those who assaulted the policeman were five or six in number.

MORE EVIDENCE.

Mahadev Daji Katkari another witness from Chirner stated that he went to the place to fetch his son who had gone there. On his way he found that in Lakhu Sonar's field ten to twelve persons were assaulting a policeman. He identified Maya and Tukya two of the accused as the assailants whom he knew.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fadke the witness said that his son was named Gagya. He had a child. He received a bullet wound and was removed to a hospital in Bombay. His statement was recorded before the Police three times, but he could not say the dates.

Dadu Ramji Mumbaikar and Balaram Mahadu Mumbakar were the last two witnesses whose evidence was recorded on Wednesday. The latter identified three persons among the accused as those whom he had seen on the day of Satyagraha having been arrested and handcuffed by the police.

The hearing was then adjourned till Thursday.

Pandit Malaviyaji who, it is reported, has been released unconditionally.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF PUNJAB GOVERNOR

Two Youths Arrested By Police

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

A Government House bulletin issued at 11-30 this morning says: "The Governor passed a quiet night and his condition is as satisfactory as can be expected."

Dr. Miss McDermott had some sleep last night. The bullet is still in her body and an operation will be performed later. Her condition is not considered very dangerous.

ARRESTED BOYS.

It transpires now that the police arrested two youngmen yesterday, both of whom are with the C.I.D. The name of one is Harikrishen and the other's name has not been disclosed, but it is learnt authoritatively that he is a Hindu student who received yesterday his University degree. Both are young men of between nineteen and twenty-one.—A. P.

ATTEMPT ON PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S LIFE

—:o:—

Sub-Inspector Succumbs To Injuries.

—:o:—

The following persons received injuries as a result of the firing:—(1) H. E. the Governor (whose injuries have been reported earlier) (2) Inspector Budhsingh Wadhwan, hand-writing expert, C.I.D., received an injury on the arm, the bullet penetrating the biceps. (3) Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh received a bullet on his left cheek. (4) Lady Doctor McDermott of the Lady Hardinge College, Delhi received a bullet in her hip muscles. Upto 6 p.m. the bullet has not been extracted. (5) Mrs. Bhatnagar received a very slight injury. Except the last named all received medical assistance at the Mayo Hospital. Inspector Budhsingh, Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh and Dr. McDermott were admitted as inpatients at the Mayo Hospital. Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh and Dr. McDermott received severe injuries. Enquiries at Government House shows that visitors are shown the official bulletin stating that His Excellency is progressing satisfactorily, but they are not allowed to see the Governor.

A telephone enquiry made of the Mayo Hospital at 6-15 shows that Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh has succumbed to his injuries.—A. P.

PLEADER DEFIES SECTION 144 & PICKETS LIQUOR SHOP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Dec. 24.

Mr. Anant Vishwanath Tilak, Pleader, Dhulia, in his individual capacity as a citizen broke the District Magistrate's Order under Section 144 as being 'ultra vires' and unjust and picketed a liquor shop within 200 yards, for making a test case. A huge public meeting was held protesting against the order.

BAD DAY FOR TURF ENTHUSIASTS

Wednesday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Following are the results of Wednesday's racing at Mahaluxmi:—

THE PRONGS PLATE.—(Div. I.)
Distance.—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.
Mr. A. R. Khan's KURDI, 8-4, T. Hill 1
Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's ROYALTY 7-10, Sibbritt 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's PRINCE CHARLIE 8-10, Clarke 3
Mr. A. M. J. Talib's Paris 8-10, Bowley 4
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length, a short head.
Winner trained by Moosa.
Time: 1 minute, 53 seconds.
Favourite: Noori Sayid.
First tote paid Rs. 228-8 for win, and Rs. 57. Rs. 55 and Rs. 58 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 94 for win, and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 22-8 for places.
Also ran:—Blue Funnel 9-3; Nobility 9-1; Birbal 8-10; Aman 8-10; Babel 8-10; Raham 8-10; Solange 8-8; Tourist 8-2; Bright Gold 8-2; Noori Sayid 7-12; Wazir Pasha 7-12.
Did not Run:—Hubayjan 8-3.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—(Div. II.).
Distance.—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.
Mr. M. C. Patel's FRANCE 8-10, T. Hill 1
Mr. Haji Rajub's AL WALI 7-2, Stokes 2
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' SHINIAR 7-7, Shamdan 3
Messrs. G. B. Ghorpade and Basheer Mahomed's Gold Flake 8-10, S. Black 4
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Winner trained by Owner.
Time:—1 minute 52 3/5 secs.
Favourite: Gold Flake.
First tote paid Rs. 90-8 for win, and Rs. 24-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 77 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 43-8 for win, and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 29-8 for places.
Also ran:—Anchor 9-1; Strephon 8-13; Mizil Beg 8-11; Sharifiyah 8-10; Mint Master 8-6; Samaan 8-4; Hathim 8-3; Subiliya 8-3; Cable 8-3; Arkan 8-3; Sanjakdar 7-11.
Did not run: Golden Eagle 8-8.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—(Div. III).
Distance.—1 mile.
Terms for Arabs in Class III.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's FAHAD BEG 7-12, A. C. Walker 1
Mr. J. Cline's HAYAR 9-1, McQuade 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's WAALIM 8-10, Clarke 3
Mr. K. P. Umrigar's Bombard 8-4, S. Black 4
Won by 3/4 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Winner trained by Shripati.
Time: 1 min. 53 4/5 secs.
Favourite: Bombard.
First tote paid Rs. 49-8 for win, and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 43 and Rs. 67 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 27 for win, and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 19 and 29 for places.
Also ran:—Arcadia 9-6; White Cross 9-3; Sattam 8-11; Akra 8-10; Kashaf 8-4; Short Cut 8-2; Murat 7-12; Badee 7-11.
Did not Run:—Rolls Royce 9-1; Bulbul Hazar 8-10; Electric 8-3; and Badran 8-2.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.
Distance.—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner, Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class I which have not won a flat race after 1st January, 1930, and all horses in Class III.
Mr. Habib Esmail's ASTERISK 8-5, Bowley 1
Mr. T. Harrison's L. S. D. 9-0, Barnett 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SIMON OF SALOP 8-9, A. C. Walker 3
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's Fishpool 8-10, S. Black 4
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh, Jr.
Time: 1 min. 54 4/5 secs.
Favourite: Holestone.
First tote paid Rs. 102-8 for win, and Rs. 21; Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 44 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 8-8 for places.
Also ran:—Gallant Gael 9-7; Holestone 7-13; William's Mount 8-13; Burgos 8-11; Lucky Man 8-9; Loose Moments 8-6.
Did not Run:—Bushy Park 9-12.

THE DELHI PLATE.
Distance.—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Mr. M. F. Seth's QUICKSILVER 8-9, Brace 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's MU'AYAD 8-9, A. C. Walker 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's AMAR 8-6, Rosen 3
Messrs. H. Longdale and W. N. Cuthbert's Sea King 8-5, S. Black 4
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.
Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.
Time: 2 mins. 7 3/5 secs.
Favourites: Mu'ayad and Grey Middleton.
First tote paid Rs. 108 for win, and Rs. 33-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 81-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 62-8 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 30-8 for places.
Also ran:—Humsiyah 9-4; Pasha 9-3; Taimurlung 8-13; Sabid 8-7; Grey Middleton 8-5; Jalal 7-13; Sialkot 7-12; Yafar 7-9; Murtaban 7-4; Isfoog 7-4.
Did not Aun:—Sahara 7-7.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP.
Distance.—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.
H. H. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lieut.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANDORA'S BOX 7-9, Whiteside 1
H. H. the Aga Khan's SAINT AMOUR 7-7, Stokes 2
Mr. Eve's ROMAN ROUE 8-12, Brace 3
Mr. Eve's Some Bridge 7-8, McQuade 4
Won by 1/2 length, a head, a neck.
Winner trained by T. Harrison.
Time: 1 min. 53 secs.
Favourite: Nijinski, Roman Roue and Poor Scats.
First tote paid Rs. 60-8 for win, and Rs. 25-8, Rs. 39 and Rs. 37 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 41-8 for win, and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 23, and Rs. 17 for places.
Also ran:—Melesigenes 9-5; Gorbio 9-2; Nijinski 8-8; Poor Scats 8-7; Deltos 8-3; Thaxted 7-6; Amsel 7-2.
Did not Run:—Scottish Flag 7-2.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's KISHORE 8-4, Hutchins 1
Mr. Habib Esmail's POLAND 8-5, S. Black 3
Mr. N. Ardeshir's TINDER GEE 8-6, Clarke 3
Mr. Kelso's Phare 8-3, Harding 4
Won by 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Winner trained by G. Bell.
Time: 1 minute 14 secs.
Favourite: Miss Mount.
First tote paid Rs. 85/8 for win, and Rs. 49, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 25-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 43-8 for win, and Rs. 24, Rs. 13, and Rs. 14 for places.
Also ran:—North-West Passage 9-4; Penicedor 9-2; Bayonne 8-13; Narses 8-10; Bray Prince 8-4; Quick Toy 7-8; Ismet 7-7; Miss Mount 7-4; Lowborn 7-3.
Did not Run:—Balinalee 8-11; Clifton Abbot 8-8.

THE RIDGE PLATE.
Distance.—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.
Mrs. Pine's PRINCE EDWARD 7-5, Whiteside 1
Messrs. E. H. Ghazala and Mahomed Jamoor's RADHA'A 8-0, Brace 2
Mr. Noble's SHAMSUZZAMAN 10-1, T. Hill 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam 9-1, Sibbritt 4
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Winner trained by M. Ryan.
Time: 1 min. 51 3/5 secs.
Favourite: Kabalia.
First tote paid Rs. 96 for win, and Rs. 32-8, Rs. 67-8 and Rs. 33 for places.
Did not Run:—Platinum 7-6.

KARACHI CLOTH PICKETERS JAILED

Sukkar Foreign Cloth Exhibition And Congress

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

A Parsi clerk who recently became a Satyagraha volunteer and twelve other Satyagrahis were each sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment under Section 341 I.P.C. (wrongful restraint) and four months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 143 I.P.C. (forming an unlawful assembly), the sentences to un concurrently, for obstructing the passage of bales of foreign cloth to the local cloth market recently.

The fourteenth accused was released on probation of good conduct in a sum of Rs. 50 and one surety. The City Magistrate also sentenced four Satyagraha volunteers to four months rigorous imprisonment each for being in possession of contraband salt.

News from Sukkur to-day says that serious trouble is apprehended owing to the proposed activities of Satyagrahis at the forthcoming exhibition of foreign cloth and other goods. 500 Congress volunteers threaten to picket the exhibition.—A. P.

BURMESE VILLAGES LOOTED AND BURNT

Rioters Fire At Police And Force Them To Retire

NUMEROUS CASUALITIES ON BOTH SIDES

RANGOON, December 24.

The latest official report on the outbreak in Tharrawaddy says that the disturbances seem to have originated in villages close to Pegu Yomas on the border of Tharrawaddy and Insein Districts on Monday night. Rioters from this area attacked two or three villages in Tharrawaddy District, killed two headmen and one deputy forest Ranger and got away with several shot-guns.

Early on Tuesday morning, they met a small party of civil police under the Sub-Divisional Police Officer, who had apparently gone there immediately the news was received. The rioters fired at the police, five of whom were slightly wounded. The police returned fire until their ammunition was exhausted when they were forced to retire.

The dead body of one person was afterwards found by the police, who think that they have killed and wounded a considerable number but that the rioters removed all their casualties.

HEADMAN MURDERED.

On Tuesday some rioters appear to have gone to Insein District, where one party of about 50 attacked one village, murdered the headman and stole his gun. Another party of about 20 attacked another village on the Tharrawaddy border and stole a gun. This news was received at Insein late in the evening and the Deputy Commissioner immediately proceeded with the military police, but nothing has yet been heard from him.

SEVERAL HOUSES LOOTED

On Tuesday night about 50 or 60 rioters went to Inywa the next station above Tharrawaddy where they looted several houses in the village, including the Station Master's house and ransacked the railway station damaging the telegraph instrument.

VILLAGE BURNT DOWN.

An unconfirmed report states that two men have been killed there and a large part of the village burnt down. From there the rioters went back to the forest. The police tried to intercept them but they got away in the dark and the main body of the rioters is now believed to be in the forest, ten or twelve miles north-west of Tharrawaddy.

MILITARY POLICE ON SCENE.

The military police are now operating from Tharrawaddy and Insein. Mail trains to and from were detained last night "en route" owing to the dacoity at Inywa and were not allowed to proceed until daylight. As far as can be ascertained the outbreak is purely local. The immediate cause is unknown. No other disturbance elsewhere is reported.—A. P.

WHY ENGLAND FAVOURS FREE TRADE

(Continued from page 1)

metal was increased during 1929. America has to-day £856 millions in gold, an increase of 118 per cent since 1919, and France has £365 millions to-day, an increase of 155 per cent during the same period."

Low exchange has evidently not ruined her, and high exchange has not made us prosperous. In the same paper under the heading Barrier to Trade Progress. Business Men and Gold Standard', a letter was addressed to the Prime Minister by the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. "The Board declares that the present monetary position is one of the greatest barriers to trade progress. The restoration of the gold standard and the bringing of the pound sterling to its pre-war level of gold value increased the real cost of wages and fixed charges. If likewise increased to the state the real cost of the service of the national debt, thus adding seriously to the burden of the producing industries. It seems to the Board that the world supply of gold is not adequate for the present volume of world productive capacity. The national and international monetary position is at the moment one of the greatest barriers to recovery in trade generally and in the cotton trade in particular etc."

It is said that there is no scarcity of gold, if America and France would let loose their hoards. They will not do so to oblige England or any body else. They would only do so if the securities offered are satisfactory. When gold is so scarce, India and China are to go on gold standard and gold currency. Can folly go further?

SILVER CURRENCY.

Q: Why should India go in for an inferior currency like silver?

A.: The silver rupee was a better coin as regards its purchasing power than a gold sovereign before our mints were unfortunately closed and the wealth of the poor transferred to the rich-silver fell in relation to gold but not in relation to commodities. I will quote in support of this Sir A. P. McDonnel. "Apart from the dislocation caused by the famine and bad seasons the purchasing power of the rupee has remained pretty steady. There have been local variations of course owing to scarcity and so on, but apart from these the purchasing power of the rupee has remained steady from the muddle of 1886 to the middle of 1893. In 1886 the exchange was 1s. 6d. and then it went down as low as 1s. 1d. in 1894. In the ten years from 1885 to 1895 it had but very little influence."

MINT AND EXCHANGE.

Q.: How do you account for the flourishing state of our treasury during famine years of 1896 and 1900?

A: When exchange was 13d in 1895 we had a surplus. Then the exchange was raised to 16d. which which meant a rise of 18 per cent in indirect taxation and men like Sir A. P. McDonnell were aware of it. In reply to a question by the Fowler Committee he said "Yes, of course, I am aware that the effect of the closure of the mints tend to increase taxation although the number of coins paid in is the same, nevertheless the coin might represent more commodities. But this effect is produced unconsciously. The people are conscious of no additional burden."

AGAINST GOLD CURRENCY.

Q: Would you prefer 16d to the rupee ratio and an effective gold currency?

A: No. For a poor country like India, gold currency is no advantage. Prices of commodities have fallen owing to appreciation of gold and I do not want to create a greater demand for gold by going in for gold currency. For an agricultural country like India a fall in prices owing to appreciation of gold is a serious matter. The Governor of the Bank of England in in his evidence before the last currency committee said that gold standard and gold currency confer no advantage on India I shall quote The Rt. Hon. Montague Norman. "In my view the use of gold as a circulating medium for India would be of little benefit to the people. It does not appear to have any economic justification. Such arguments as I have heard used in its favour would appear to be based in some notion of national prestige on the behalf, in my judgment and ill founded belief, that the gold standard is itself a sign of an advanced state of civilization".

BENEFITS OF SILVER CURRENCY.

Q: Silver has fallen to about 15d per ounce. What would its value be if mints were open to silver?

A: I cannot say that, but the average price of silver for the last five years ending with 1892 was about 44d per oz equal 16d to the rupee. Appreciation of silver was bound to follow with an open mint, and the wealth of the poor in silver would appreciate. At present the value of their crops has materially fallen and the value of their hoarded silver is only worth to-day one-third. Just think of the enormous losses our currency policy has inflicted upon him: and after 40 years of currency experiments all in favour of the ruler and against the ruled, we are now seeking the help of the world to put us on our legs. What a humiliation! and all for what to make budgeting easy and give a high value to the salaries of all officials. They have their pensions in gold; their furloughs in gold their exchange compensations and now their rupee salaries in gold, and at a high ratio, everything by them, but very little for us? Let me quote a despatch of the Government of India in 1886 "whilst impressing upon the Secretary of State the very serious "inconveniences" suffered by the financial department of the Government and by the Anglo-Indian official community owing to the fall in the 'gold price' of the rupee, the Government of India freely admitted that so far from this fall having proved injurious to the people of India the Indian cultivator appeared to have actually gained."

OPEN SILVER MINTS.

Q: How is the opening of the mints to silver brought about?

A: All the Indian Chambers must make a united demand and it is the business of the Government to carry it out.

Q: Would not the change be very great?

A: Not half so disastrious as the reverse council bills and a fall of the rupee from 20s 11d to 1s 3d.

Q: May I come to you again, Mr. Wadia to get there points further elucidated?

A: Come as often as you like. I am glad to find that some one is taking a real interest in a question which is a question of life and death to the ignorant hungry producer.

NEW ORDINANCES APPLIED TO BOMBAY

(Continued from page 12)

that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1).

HEARING BY SPECIAL BENCH.

24. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three judges or where the High Court consists of less than three judges of all the judges.

SPECIAL BENCH ORDER.

25. (1) Order of Special Bench setting aside forfeiture. If it appears to the Special Bench that words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book, or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1) the Special Bench shall set aside the order of forfeiture. (2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the judges forming the special bench the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority (if any) of those judges. (3) where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question such order shall stand.

26. Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspapers. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published after the commencement of this ordinance may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspapers in respect of which the order of forfeiture was made.

PROCEDURE IN HIGH COURT.

27. Every High Court shall as soon as convently may be frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon and until such rules are framed the practice of such court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply so far as may be practicable to such applications.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

29. Service of Notices. Every notice under this Ordinance shall be sent to a Magistrate who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for tthe service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 provided that if service in such manner cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected the serving officer shall, where the notice is directed to the keeper of a press, affix a copy thereof to some conspicuous part of the place where the press is situate as described in the keeper's declaration under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 and where the notice is directed to the publisher of a newspaper to some conspicuous part of the premises where the publication such newspaper is conducted as given in the publisher's declaration under Section 5 of the said Act and thereupon the notice shall be deemed to have been duly served.

29. Every warrant issued under this Ordinance shall, so far as it relates to a search and conduct of searches, be executed in the manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

JURISDICTION BARRED.

30. Jurisdiction barred:—Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Ordinance shall as against all persons be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place and no proceedings purporting to be taken under this Ordinance shall be called in question by any Court except the High Court on application under Section 23 and no Civil or Criminal proceeding except as provided by this Ordinance shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this ordinance.

31. Operation of other laws not barred. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Ordinance.

32. Declarations under Act XXV of 1867 to be made before certain Magistrates. So long as this Ordinance remains in force all declarations required to be made under Section 4, Section 5, Section 8 and Section 8-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 shall be made in a Presidency Town before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(Sd.) Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor-General.
—A. P.

NO RESTRICTION ON "JUST LIBERTIES"

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Viceroy Assures Again

DELHI, Dec. 24.

Lord Irwin's statement of objects and reasons appended to Ordinance No. 10, regarding Presses and Newspapers, reads as follows:—

"When I promulgated the Press Ordinance on 27th April, 1930, I said that whatever might have been the professed objects of those who launched the civil disobedience movement, it was rapidly developing into violent resistance to constituted authority. The events during the months that have since passed have sufficiently proved the truth of the apprehensions I then expressed, and it is only by vigorous action and constant vigilance that control of the situation has been maintained. But though the measures taken by the Government, combined with growing recognition by the public of the dangers with which the movement is fraught, have averted the more serious consequences that might have been anticipated. The activities of those responsible for the movement are still manifest in the continued efforts that are being made to challenge the authority of constituted Government and which are a grave menace to public tranqility. At the same time there has lately been a serious increase in premeditated crimes committed by those who have rejected methods of non-violence. There is no room for doubt that inflamtory writings in the press both stimulate recruitment to the revolutionary movement and incite to he commission of violent crimes.

APOLOGIA FOR RESTORATION OF ORDINANCE.

With the expiry of the Press Ordinance on 26th October last, it was my hope and that of my Government that the Press would observe such reasonable restraint as would make it unnecessary to restore the powers that had been lapsed. I regret that those have been disappointed and that it is again necessary to resort to special measures. I regret this, because, it is my earnest hope as it is that of my Government, that the deliberations now proceeding in London may bring to India a permanant solution of her political troubles and I trust that it may be possible to dispense with these special powers at no distant date.

NO RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT.

But since the lapse of the earlier Ordinances, there has been progressive determination in the tone of the press, and this has been particularly marked during the past few weeks. It is again the policy of many newspapers consistently to encourage civil disobedience movement and thus to foster conditions of disorder, while others which suspended publication while the Ordinance was in force are again giving direct or indirect incitement to violent and revolutionary crime I am satisfied that writings of this nature are material factors in the creation of the state of emergency which exists and in regard to which it is my duty to take special powers. I have accordingly promulgated an Ordinance for the better control of the press and of unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers. It is not my desire that the Ordinance should restrict the just liberties of the Press or should check fair criticism of the administration or of constitutional proposals, nor is it my desire that action should be taken under this Ordinance in regards to writings published previous to its promulgation and I have caused the necessary instructions in this respect to be issued to Local Governments.

I regret that having regard to the urgent necessity of taking measures to meet the present situation, I have not thought it possible to await the meeting of the Central Legislature, but it is the intention of my Government to bring the matter before it at the earliest opportunity."—A. P.

VICEROY'S CONCERN FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Eleventh Ordinance To Protect Them.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

The following is the text of the statement of objects and reasons appended to Ordinance No. 11 (regarding non-payment of liabilities):

In stating the reasons for which I conceived it to be my duty to promulgate an Ordinance for the better control of the press, I make it clear that activities in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience movement have created a state of affairs by which the public tranquility is threatened. It is part of the programme of those who direct the movement, to bring the administration to a standstill by inducing revenue taxpayers to withhold payments due to Government. From time to time attempts have been made to give effect to this plan in various parts of the country, and for some months past, there has been contumacious refusal on the part of landholders in certain areas of Gujerat to pay land revenue. This disavowal of obligations has been organised and instigated by volunteers working in aid of the civil disobedience movement and it is their particular object at the present time to obstruct the recovery of the instalment of land revenue which is now in process of collection. I have also received information that within the past few weeks a similar campaign has been definitely launched in the United Provinces, with the approval of Congress leaders, and that active propaganda is now being carried on in many villages of that Province in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement and with a view to refusal of revenue and rent. I am further satisfied that elsewhere attempts have lately been renewed to persuade those liable for the payment of Chaukidari Tax to withhold their dues.

OBJECT OF THE NEW ORDINANCE.

Were the efforts now being made in different parts of the country to meet with any considerable measure of success, the consequences to the administration would be grave.

The law gives adequate powers to proceed against those who, although able to do so, contumaciously refuse to pay their public dues, but it does not provide the means by which action can be taken against those, who for political ends, cause loss and suffering to tax or revenue payers by instigating them to withhold payments legally due. Having regard therefore to the general spirit of lawlessness fostered by the civil disobedience movement and to the particular danger to the State involved in the refusal to pay public dues, I have considered it necessary to promulgate an ordinance by which the Local Government may, as circumstances require, take action against persons who instigate others to refuse the fulfilment of certain lawful obligations.

When I promulgated a similar Ordinance on 30th of May last, I stated that the power then taken would not be used by the Local Governments to modify their revenue policy or to attenuate in any way the concessions by way of suspension, remissions or otherwise, which it is their practice to grant and that further, the Ordinance would not be used indirectly to give assistance to the landlords in the normal process of realisation of rent or to facilitate the enhancement of rent. I stated that it would be confined strictly to its declared purpose, namely to prevent instigation in pursuance of the political movement to refuse payments lawfully due. I desire on this occasion to repeat those assurances. I am very conscious of the fact that economic conditions in rural areas are the cause of much anxiety to those who are dependent on agriculture and I know that Local Governments are giving their most careful consideration to the problems created by low values of agricultural produce

TO PROTECT AGRICULTURISTS.

In promulgating this Ordinance, it is my desire that difficulties in which landowners and cultivators are placed, shall not be increased by mischievous activities of persons who are seeking to take advantage of economic conditions for their own ends, regardless of consequences to those whom they purpose to mislead. It is also my desire that task of Local Governments in giving such relief as is possible to genuine economic distress shall notable complicated or confused by the intervention of issues which are introduced for the sole purpose of embarrasing orderly administration. No person need have any cause for fear that the Ordinance will be used for other than the purposes above stated, and I look with confidence to the public to give their cooperation and support against a movement, the object of which is to make it impossible for the Government to continue their ordinary functions on which depend the maintenance of order and stability of the social system. I regret that the urgent nature of emergency in regard to which this Ordinance is promulgated has not allowed matter to be brought at this stage before Legislature but it is intention of my Government to bring it before the Central Legislature at earliest opportunity".—A. P.

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER

—:o:—

How Superstition Dies Hard.

The "Literary Guide" for the current month contains the following:—

"Most people smiled when they read Mr. Churchill's story of the late King Edward (then Prince of Wales), refusing to go in to dinner because the dinner numbered thirteen, but few could have imagined that at that very same moment the same superstition was holding up the registration of the Duke of York's daughter.

It appears that the Duke deliberately waited until another birth, later than that of his child', had been registered, so that the unfortunate later comer might pass through life under the burden of the 'unlucky number' and his own child escape. And what would have happened if the parents of the other child, doubtless as deaf to them as the Duke's to him, had refused to fall in with this arrangement? Would the Registrar-General have authorised the thirteenth space to be left blank, or would he have ignored such stupidities, whether in royal dukes or humble citizens?

It is said that a folk museum is to be established in Regent's Park, and presumably one of its most important sections will be devoted to popular superstitions. When this particular volume of the reader has been filled it should certainly find an honoured place among the exhibits."

New Light On Mahratha History.

—:o:—

INDIAN SCHOLARS LABOUR ON POONA DAFTAR

FACSIMILE LETTERS PUBLISHED FOR FIRST TIME

The Director of Public Information, writes:—

The need for examining the records of the Poona Daftar and publishing a selection of the documents of historical value has been pressed upon Government for many years. Accordingly in June 1929 Government engaged Mr. G. S. Sardesai, a well-known authority on Maratha history, to make a preliminary survey of the 27,000 bundles of the documents which constitute the Daftar. Government also had the benefit of the advice of Sir Jadunath Sarkar regarding the methods of selection, sorting and transcribing those documents which have a definite historical interest. The work has made good progress and five volumes of selections have already been published while two more are in the press. All the letters are published for the first time, and as many of them are in the actual handwriting of the great historic personages of the age, they will considerably modify existing views on the history of the period. The most important letters are reproduced in facsimile. The selections are published in the original Marathi with an introduction and a brief summary of the contents of each letter in English, and are on sale at moderate prices at the Government Book Depot and the principal booksellers in Bombay. The volumes so far published have been favourably received by students of history and the press.

ORIGINAL MATERIAL UNEARTHED.

The first volume, **"LETTERS AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO BATTLE OF UDGIR, 1760"** (price 13 annas) gives a detailed and interesting account of the campaign against the Nizam, culminating in the decisive battle of Udgir, a fortified place 200 miles east of Poona, the preparations of the Peshwa and the Nizam-ul-Mulk for hostilities and the final victory which would have completed the Maratha plans but for the disaster that befell Dattaji Sindia at the hands of the Afghans under Ahmedshah Abadali and diverted the Maratha troops to Panipat.

The second volume, **"LETTERS AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE BATTLE OF PANIPAT, 1747—1761"** (price Rs. 2-3-0) throws a flood of new light upon Maratha operations in Northern India. The original documents, now published for the first time, reveal how the Rajput Princes, the Rohilla Chiefs, the Court of Delhi and the conquering Marathas, represented by various commanders often at variance with one another, all contributed to the development of events that culminated at Panipat. These papers fix the responsibility for the Panipat disaster primarily on the Peshwa himself and are an important contribution to the history of the period.

The third volume, ..**"LETTERS AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO REPORTS ABOUT ANANDIBAI, September 1876—October 1788"** (price Re. 1) describes the daily life of Raghunathrao, husband of Anandibai, after he returned broken in health and spirit to Kopergaon on the Godavari. Nana Fadnis is the central figure of these letters and despatches but all the principal characters of the day figure in them. The letters which comprise this volume, are of peculiar value for the study of Maratha social history; they describe in detail the every-day life of the Poona Court, its scandals and intrigues.

The fourth volume, **"LETTERS AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO SHAHU'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SIDIS OF JANJIRA 1733—1736"** (price Rs. 2-1-0) narrates the attempts made by the Marathas to extirpate the Sidis, the Abyssinian settlers who had established themselves at Janjira. The campaign lasted over 3 years when the fierce tenacity and extreme resourcefulness of the Sidis finally prevailed.

The fifth volume **"THE LEAGUE OF THE BARABHAIS"** (price Re. 1) gives histherto unpublished details of the famous plot which was formed at Poona to oust Raghoba and support the cause of Gangabai. Sakharam Bapu and Trimbakrao Pethe are the chief characters. Trimbakrao's letters, nearly all in his own hand, form the most important part of this correspondence. The papers clear up most of the outstanding doubts about the organisation and working of this league and supply for the first time valuable circumstantial evidence regarding the character and capacity of the various individuals who composed it.

These publications are of unique value and interest for the fresh light, drawn from contemporary sources, which tthey throw upon the history of the Marathas. It is not too much to say that many chapters of Maratha history will require to be re-written in the light of the material now unearthed for the first time.

THE OVAL TABLE TAMASHA.

(Continued from page 6)

been up and doing to make their position safe by having a strong hand in the administration of British India, while they have taken care to keep themselves quite free from British Indian control in the internal administration of their own states. Thus the princes are to get a substantial representation in the proposed Federal Council in the name of their states without conceding any rights to their subjects. Next, in order to harmonise with these Indian states, the British provinces are to be thoroughly decentralised witht a weak Centre.

SUBVERSIVE SCHEME.

To us it appears that nothing could have been more subversive or real Indian interests than this pose of a Federal Scheme. The adoption of this scheme will mean a hopeless dismemberment of India as a national unit. Let us no tforget that there are so many disruptive forces working at present in the country that a strong Central Government is essentially necessary to safeguard the national integrity of India from the onslaughts of fanatical separatists. But the entry of the Princes into the Indian Federation without the necessary corollary of conceding citizenship rights to their subjects will act as a most reactionary and unhealthy influence on the growth of responsible institutions in British India, and be fatal to the unity of the latter. Under the proposed Federation, a handful of princes who are the echos of the British Government and are well-known for their anti-national and undemocratic feelings are to be given an important voice in the affairs of British India, and will thus serve the purpose of official and nominated members for the Government. It is therefore no wonder that the princes have been made much of in the Conference by the British diplomats and that even imperialists like Lord Reading have approved of this Federal idea.

THE OLD GAME

The pity is that the British Indian delegates could have been so thoroughly hoodwinked by their princely brethren and British patrons. While the princes have combined with the British representatives in diverting the issue of the Conference to the evolution of a Federation, manifestly to their own advantage, our British Indian delegates are once again indulging in their old game of communal rancour to the enjoyment of our Imperialist friends to whom British rule in India is always necessary to keep peace among the warring communities. But is it really an unexpected happening? We would rather think that the delegates, no, the Government nominees were selected in such a way as to make unanimity impossible. Who can ever dream of Moonji and Mahomed Ali to concur with each other? The British Indian delegates form such a heterogeneous group that even substantial unanimity amongst them is simply unthinkable.

DECEPTION CONFERENCE

It does not therefore require very great prophetic powers to guess about the probable results of this Deception Conference. Practically all the main recommendations of the Simon Commission will be endorsed by it, though the name of the Simon Commission which has become a taboo is not to be mentioned. The recent entertainment of the Indian delegates by Sir John Simon inspite of their public denunciation of the Simon Report is indeed significant in this connection. In short, our delegates will come back with another dose of so-called responsible government. There was, we think, a good deal of ironical truth in Mr. Macdonald's opening speech when he hinted that the same black flags which had seen them off to England might be there to welcome the delegates back to India on their return.

To conclude, the proposal to hold the Round Table Conference was a great camouflage to thwart the Indian national movement. Lucky was it for India that the greatest of her leaders was not put off the scent by it and that nationalist India kept itself aloof from the Tamasha.

Coal Dists. Accepts Miners' Conference's Recommendations

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 23.

It is announced that coal districts, by small majority have accepted recommendations of the Miners' Conference, accepting a temporary spreadover of hours without reduction of wages. Mr. A. J. Cook said, to-day, that the Federation was not satisfied with the form of spreadover now operating in Scotland and South Wales; and there was still the danger of stoppage in South Wales unless owners and miners were able to agree before 31st December. Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Mines, is going to Scotland to talk with both owners and miners.—Reuter.

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THE OLD DEAD-WEIGHTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

They would, therefore, prefer to devote their "eminence" and ability to "constructive" work and work of more "permanent" value and interest. The preference is, apparently, legitimate. And, the implied renunciation of pontical notoriety is even admirable. They are, indisputably, entitled to the option for the field and form of national service.

DEGRADING PERFORMANCE.

You would, naturally, think and expect that the technical expert, the municipal councillor, the university scholar would unequivocally disown his allegiance to parties and set about immediately to discover, examine, study, define and solve the daily, live and real problems of economy and industry, of art, culture, education and scholarship, of the growing civic needs and demands. You would think and expect so. You would be merely thinking of a popular superstition and nurturing a septic fallacy. You would find, almost invariably, that the "eminent" person who talks loudest about "constructive" work and work of "permanent" importance and value rarely accomplishes such unpleasant tasks. In the first place, he knows the importance and necessity of the profitable disguise which "popular" parties and "political" labels, official and non-official, offer him. Secondly, he knows that they are tangibly helpful to him for those committee nominations which he, naturally, seeks with grim determination. His sole and conveniently smooth function is thus, solely and transparently, to be busy, looking wise, and, "eminent." Miss Fodeh will please again notice that he does not "like" to and cannot afford to "make things very unpleasant."

PROFESSIONAL MOURNERS.

Immediately outside the inconvenient or unpleasant responsibilities of business meetings and committees, the species of superior "eminence" feels itself free at decoratively important functions to preach, advise, "assure" and lament. The actual unpleasant invenient fight for and assurance of opportunities, of employment, of enterprise is, of course, to be left to the imperceptible other fellow. The professional mourners deplore the wide-spread unemployment and the existing state of affairs. They use "scathing" terms and even present abstract schemes and statistics. The gesture is "popular" and even imposing. But it is only a gesture. They leave the other fellow, outside the horizon, to solve actually and practically the problems of unemployment or to remedy the existing deplorable state of affairs. The professional preachers spray and sprinkle with magnificent levishness, of course, advice and hopes to "my young friends". They are neither interested in the "ephemeral" work of "politics" nor in the "constructive" work of permanent importance or value. They are interested honestly, solely, consistently, constantly and continuously in office or "eminence." They are the modern menace common to all parties, to all nations. In tolerating them we are not exercising charity. We are proving our fundamental unintelligence. We are paying the price for our credulity superstition and snobbish sentiments. Humanity is just a "herd of cattle" to be humoured, often to be driven, seldom served much less to be respected. Is India humoured and driven, or, is it served and respected?

River Tenders To Be Stationed On Nile.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 24.

In order to establish rapid communication with the shore when the Imperial Airways flying boats on the England-Africa routes and alight at various points along the Nile, the Imperial Airways have ordered number of luxurious 75H.P. river tenders capable of a speed of 25 miles per hour, seven of which will be stationed on the Nile. Three large marine type four-engined aircraft, developing a total of 2,000 H.P. are being constructed for the Imperial Airways for use on the Mediterranean section of Africa and India air routes. —Reuter.

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GOVERNOR OF BURMA ON LAND REVENUES.

—:o:—

And Mortgage Banks

HENZADA, Dec. 23.

Leaving Rangoon yesterday Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, Acting Governor of Burma, arrived at Tharrawaddy where he was presented with addresses of welcome by Town Committee, Municipalities and District Council as well as by headmen. Replying, His Excellency said that as an experimental measure, two land mortgage banks had been sanctioned for Prome and Henzada districts and if it proved successful, other banks might follow when provincial finances were favourable. He, however, regretted inability to postpone collection of land revenues and Capitation Tax until May as requested.

His Excellency arrived at Henzada in the afternoon and received addresses of welcome from the Municipality and the Burmese community.—A. P.

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GANDHIJI—POLITICIAN AND WORLD TEACHER.

—:o:—

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He Has Battled With Fear & Conquered It

PROF. A. R. WADIA'S ADDRESS BEFORE INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

In the course of his Presidential speech Prof. A. R. Wadia said:

There are two ideas of supreme importance governing Indian thought ever since its birth. The first is the supremacy of spirit and the second is its pragmatism, not the shallow pragmatism of the Americans, nor the pragmatism which makes man the centre or the measure of everything, but the pragmatism of a profounder type, which makes philosophy not a mere play of intellectual powers, but a basic principle of life. It is the supremacy of spirit that has made us conscious through the ages of the unity of life, the central core of Upanishadic thought and of the major portion of all subsequent thought. The oneness of the Brahman has literally intoxicated every Indian sage.

No wonder on such a sublime basis the Upanishadic seers and the Vedantic thinkers were able to rear a structurue of thought, which penetrated the remotest crannies of human heart and appeared to have solved once for all the riddle of life. But this very perfection coupled with the mode of its formulation carried within it seeds of weakness, which made the succeeding generations take a long philosophic holiday: they read and studied and worshipped thought, but ceased to think. This has retarded the normal development of our thought right down till our own times.

MOST PROFOUND THINKERS

It has been generally claimed as a merit of Indian thought that it has known no conflict between religion and philosophy, that the religious and the philosophical categories in the last resort are identical. That is why the mystical and metaphysical Upanishads are regarded as a part of the Vedas, though some centuries divide them in time and the contents are as the poles asunder.

While Plato developed his thought in dialogue form and Aristotle, summing up all previous thought, agreed to differ wherever he could not help it, and preferred truth to friendship in building up his own system of thought, Samkara and Ramanuja created systems of thought, far more profound than any the world has ever seen, only as appendages to the revealed Vedas and Upanishads. The difference is striking and instructive, for it epitomises the history of Indian and Western thought.

Scepticism and dogmatism are both the result of the weakness of human thought. The former is baffled by the riddle of existence and refuses to be baffled any further by seeking refuge in the gaiety of the moment, by taking cash and letting the credit go.

GANDHI AS WORLD TEACHER

It is not altogether an easy task to deal with the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, for he is a politician as well as a world teacher. In the history of the world no thinker of his eminence has cared to engross himself in the current events of his generation, but the time of this intervention has become ripe, for in the world to-day politics has become supremely important and therefore also so arrogant as to consider itself above even the bare principles of morality. There is need for a teacher, who could teach politics to take its rightful place in the scheme of things. Moralization of politics has been the dream of most political thinkers, to make it a reality has been the dream of Mahatma Gandhi, but an active politician cannot escape the great risk of losing the proper perspective and confusing between the universal and the ephemeral.

SEARCH FOR TRUTH

A breadth of outlook has generally characterized the whole career of Mahatma Gandhi. There was a time when he appeared to hover between Christ and his native faith, and when he ultimately stuck to Hinduism, it was to a new Hinduism, revivified and chastened through the crucible of his own thought. The Gita has been his constant companion and the doctrine of the New Testament has become a part and parcel of his very heart blood. That explains why he has said: "My religion has no geographical limits." It is no wonder therefore if for Gandhiji Hinduism is just "a search after truth through non-violent means." The addition of these last words is really superfluous, as no one outside Bedlam ever thought of discovering truth through violence. So defined as a search after Truth, Hinduism ceases to be a religion or a philosophy, and to speak of a Hindu in this sense has no exact significance. The habit of using old terms with new connotations has almost become chronic with him so that his terms sound national or geographical, when in reality they are universal. Such a man, such a Hindu can truthfully say: "For me patriotism blends with humanity."

When a man is so prepared to receive currents of truth from whatever source they come, he is logically bound to make a full use of his reason. "I shall not make a fetish of religion and I cannot justify any evil in its sacred name. I have no desire to carry one single soul with me if I cannot convince him by an appeal to his reason. I shall even go to the length of rejecting the divnity of the most ancient Shastras, if they do not appeal to my reason." This is a remarkably new note in the history of Indian thought.

GREATEST KARMA YOGINS

What is accepted by reason may be merely intellectual in character, a belief which does not govern action. But with Gandhiji a belief which can not issue in a right action is worse than useless. It is this couage to act which makes him one of the very greatest Karma-Yogins of history, and by far the greatest service that he has rendered to India is that he has battled with fear and conquered it in himself and taught others to conquer it. This has not been a mean achievement in a country where the people have been paralysed through fear: fear of the police, fear of the military, fear of public opinion, fear of social ostracism, fear of ghosts, fear of shadows.

Our politics, our social reform have all been vitiated by fear. Till but recently all reform was a matter of talk. In fact I believe so much precious time has been wasted in proving that Hinduism is cosmopolitan, is catholic, that no time has been spared for the practice of it. Fear leads to repressions and without its conquest no man can find himself or rise to his full stature.

Fearlessness does not imply the courage of a bravado or a criminal. It is meant to be the manifestation of a severely disciplined soul, disciplined in the purest spirit of righteousness. It implies in Gandhiji's own words "the non-violence of the strong, who would disdain to kill but would gladly die for the vindication of the truth." He has meant this, and lived up to it. The overflowing warmth of his loving heart and his cheerful smile have made him a living magnet, drawing the homage of willing hearts, and his scrupulous simplicity has disarmed all suspicion of the type to which leaders of men are peculiarly subject. Pervading him and enveloping him is an aroma of religiousness, an unarguing and unarguable faith in God and His divine governance. The peace of God shines in his face and dwells in his heart.

A SANATHAIN HINDU

In the sphere of religion Gandhiji cannot be regarded as an original genius, but his sincere search after religious truth, wherever found, is an inspiring example. He is keen to be known as a Sanatani Hindu, but on his own terms.

It is not difficult to see that Gandhiji's Sanatanism is of a very diluted type, or else he could not have become the champion of the oppressed and the depressed, still less could he have made good his spiritual and ethical kinship with Buddha and Christ. His reverence for the cow is only a symbol of his reverence for all life: "The cow means to me the whole sub-human world. Man through the cow is enjoined to realize his identity with all that lives . . . The cow is a poem of pity." Through the cow he comprehends the profound Upanishadic unity of life.

His attitude to idol-worship is cautious, but not at all unreasonable. He does not disbelieve in it, and who would care to, provided the worshipper always realises the symbolism behind the idol? But it is not difficult to see that his native tendency is away from ritualism, even like Buddha and Christ. When he differs so fundamentally from the current beliefs of Hinduism, his Hinduism may invite the appellation of being shadowy, but it is a misuse of language to dub his religion agnostic theism, as is sought to be done by Dr. Macnicol. There is only one way of correctly designating his religion, and that is to call it Ethical Theism.

His ethical system rests on the twin principles of truth and sacredness of all life. Love of man as man is inborn in him.

GANDHIJI'S AHIMSA

Here in a nut-shell we have a practical exemplification of his "ahimsa." His creed is to hate the evil, wherever found, not the evil-doer, for the evil-doer does not cease to be human, and the divine lines in every creature. "Ahimsa" is as old as Buddhism and Jainism, but Gandhiji's genius has made him work it in defence of what he sincerely believes to be truth on a scale unparallelled in the history of humanity. To a world which has grown war-weary this new instrument of Gandhiji has come with great force, but it would be futile to deny that like most human instruments, if it can be used to advantage, it can also be worked to abuse. It has been hailed with delight as a substitude for all the brutalities of warfare, but as between two hostile nations it is questionable whether the fundamental condition of a successful Satyagraha will be ever fulfilled: the condition namely of a basic love, which aims at conquering the enemy through love.

SATYAGRAHA IN PRACTICE

In the internal affairs of a state Satyagraha is more easily practicable, but the greater the ease the greater the responsibility of those who launch it. None realizes this so clearly as its creator, for in "Hind Swaraj" he lays down very difficult, if not impossible, conditions. "After a great deal of experience," he writes, "it seems to me that those who want to become passive resisters for the service of the country have to observe perfect chastity, adopt poverty, fellow truth and cultivate fearlessness." The last goes without saying: truth will have to be basic: the first two do not apoear to be essential, for the spirit of service is not inimical to wealth, while chastity in the sense in which Gandhiji would have it is irrelevant to the purposes of any particular Satyagraha. But these conditions effectually bring out the high seriousness with which he approaches the question. Its great success in South Africa has contributed to its popularity. Its vogue in India is great, and it is for the historian of the future to consider it dispassionately. But even assuming its theoretical correctness, its practical applications have to face certain attendant difficulties and defects, which a wise leader of men cannot afford to overlook. The first difficulty is the fatal ease with which it could be launched under the impulse of a sudden sense of wrong. The second is the need for a leader, sufficiently self-disciplined to check any violence in himself and in his followers. The third and the last is an acute sense of balance of mental poise, which would have recourse to Satyagraha only in those cases in which normally a war would be justifiable. What I have in mind is this. Suppose there is a democratic governmental machinery, which operates as the will of the majority in a constitutional fashion. There will be countless occasions on which the minority will honestly feel aggrieved, they may even honestly feel that the right is on their side and therefore they should go in plump for Satyagraha.

A RELIGIOUS ASCETIC.

I have thought it necessary to emphasise this

(Continued on next page.)

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CONTENTS.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy — K. R. Cama
Framji Cowasji Banaji — J. N. Tata
Naoroji Ferdoonji — Sir D. E. Wacha
Byramji Jeejeebhoy — Sir P. M. Mehta
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GANDHIJI—POLITICIAN AND WORLD TEACHER.

(Continued from previous page.)

aspect of Satyagraha, for Gandhiji's political philosophy is such as not to make a due allowance for it. He is fundamentally a religious ascetic, forced into the whirlpools of politics by the *Zeitgeist*. Religion in its essence is personal, and a truly religious person feels that his own existence is a matter between himself and God, and other individuals have nothing to do with it. Add to this the determined feeling of a religious person that for him God is self-sufficient and therefore he inevitably feels independent of any man or a body of men, governments included. As far back as 1915, when Gandhiji was a loyal citizen of the British Empire, he said: "..... I am no lover of any government, and I have more than once said that that Government is best which governs least. And I have found that it is possible for me to be governed least under the British Empire. Hence my loyalty to the British Empire".

This was the attitude of Tolstoy, of course without any reference to the British Government. In technical language neither of these great souls can escape being classified as philosophical anarchists. Both of them are devotees of God, Who is Love; both of them are weary of the complexities of modern civilization and would willingly go back to the pristine simplicity of manual labour; both of them would work directly on the heart of each man so as to make him see the God within; conscious of their inner power both of them scorn governments.

It is an accident of history that one was born in Russia and the other in India: wherever they had been born they would have come to grips with the powers that be, for they make men look inward and not to external authorities for the creation of a better world. Tolstoy escaped acute suffering because he wrote and preached, but remained an aristocrat, while Gandhiji with the inheritance of the Karmic teaching of the Gita strode out as a warrior, albeit a non-violent one, and has not found the prison bars any restraint on his inner freedom or on his consciousness of the God within him.

ATTACK ON CIVILIZATION.

I shall now come to that part of Gandhiji's teaching with which I disagree most and that relates to his view of modern civilization, which means of course Western or industrial civilization. In 1908 he wrote *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, which is a sustained attack on civilization as such. It was evidently written at a time when his gentle and sensitive soul was literally writhing under the studied insults of an unchristian and wilful bureaucracy in South Africa, and it is intelligible, if not quite justifiable, that in resenting these insults he should have gone to what he considered to be the root of the matter, viz., the Western civilization as such. A book written in bitterness is likely to suffer from defects and I should have preferred to ignore it, but unfortunately in the *Young India* of 1921 he blesses it once again with the imprimatur of his approval, and on 14th August 1924 he affirms that the *Indian Home* Rule "depicts all ideal state." So it is impossible to overlook it, however much I dislike it, and I dislike it because there Gandhiji takes up the position not of a world teacher but of a narrow nationalist, which would take India back some thousands of years.

The whole discussion of machinery in Gandhiji's writings is dominated by a sullen spirit of asceticism, which has been a most peculiar feature of Hinduism. In the Tolstoy Farm he admits that his aim was to lead a life which the poorest of the poor would lead and this holds true of the Sabarmati Ashrama as well.

Gandhiji's moral fervour and austerity evoke our deepest homage, but true morality must flourish not in the artifical atmosphere of studied simplicity, but in the busiest haunts of men. Genuine simplicity belongs to the heart, not to our mere physical environment. He has forgotten the long aeons that the spirit of man has taken to rise above its animal origin and create bit by bit that mighty fabric which we call civilization. Philosophy and ethics did not take their birth in the caves of the cavemen or in the huts of savages. They awoke when man had conquered nature sufficiently to give him leisure to look around and think.

SPIRITUALISE INDUSTRIALISM

If science and machinery have killed, they have also saved. To the credit of the West let us remember the army of nurses flitting from bed to bed assuaging the agony of pain, many of them well born, some of them even high born, all of them educated and trained, with a sense of high refinement, and yet willingly doing the work, which in India has consigned millions outside the pale of civilized humanity, with the curse of uncleanliness clinging to them from generation to generation so that tons of soap will not make one of them admissible to the temple of God or to the dining room of an orthodox Hindu. Who is more conscious of all this than Mahatmaji himself? Who has struggled more to lift them up than he, to cast out fear from their heart and to put the thought of divine kindliness in them? And where did he get the inspiration of all this, if not from the "cursed" civilization of the West? If we in India have to make good our boast that the spirit of India is so broad as to harbour in its bosom varied cultures and varied creeds, we cannot bar the way to industrialism.

GANDHIJI'S GREATNESS

I feel that this Congress cannot hope to achieve anything substantial, unless and until we give up the fear to think, and no Indian of our generation has made himself responsible for such unconventional views or pursued them with so high a sense of honour as Mahatma Gandhi. To agree and to appreciate and to disagree and criticise are our privileges and I have exercised them both. He is the only teacher in India today who can claim to have been looked up to by the world, and we in this Congress have something very vital to learn from him. His fearlessness and freedom from the tyranny of texts are a genuine inspiration. His emphasis on the moral as the ultimate principle in life holds out a great promise of a religious revival free from ritualism, which tends to veil the soul of God more than reveal it. This is all for the good, and he has deservedly been hailed as an Olympian of Olympians, who make history.

DACCA, Dec. 20.

Addressing the sixth session of the All-India Philosophical Congress to-day Mr. K. Nazimuddin Minister for Education, Bengal, said:—

BENGAL, HOME OF RELIGIONS

"I am sure you will find the soil of Dacca extremely congenial for your deliberations. Bengal has been the mother of many religions in recent times, and although she cannot claim the eminence of South India in providing a prolific foundation of religious faith, she too can claim a certain amount of distinctiveness in her thoughts and aspirations and also of achievement in Buddhism, Tantricism and Vaishnavism. Hence went forth the learned missionary of Buddism to Tibet, Atisa, Dipankara, and from this region flowed strongly the current of lyrical devotion, known as the Chaitanya movement, which at one time covered the greater part of eastern India.

Santaraksita and Udayana have been claimed for Bengal. I leave it to scholars to decide with what amount of justification. But there can be no doubt that Bengal has very seldom been without her experiments in religious doctrine and practice, and Saktaism and Buddhism and Vaishnavism are still living forces in different parts of this province. In this city is celebrated every year the famous Janmastami festival which draws large crowds from different parts of the country and Bajrayogini and other names in the near neighbourhood testify to the existence of a strong Tantric on Buddhist influence down to recent times.—A. P.

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NO PEACE WITHOUT SWARAJ.

—:o:—

MARWADI CHAMBER'S INDICTMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

The following are extracts from the Speech of Mr. Shivpratap Joshi, the newly elected President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber on Sunday last.

We are passing through abnormal times, and it is hardly possible to have any real discussion of questions relating to trade, industry and commerce. The political and economic situation in the country has become more uncertain and more unsettled than what it was a few months back. In fact, the situation in the country has become more uncertain and more unsettled than what it was a few months back. In fact, the situation has been getting worse day by day and it is the duty of all interested in our economic welfare, to try to find out the causes that have led to the present situation. The current year has been a year of unprecedented economic depression, and inspite of bountiful nature in the shape of good monsoon and good crops, the economic condition is by far the most unsatisfactory.

VICEROY'S WRONG DIAGNOSIS

Before I endeavour to discuss some of the causes of the economic situation, obtaining in India at present, I would like to refer you to the speech by His Excellency the Viceroy, while opening the proceedings of Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta. His Excellency has drawn several conclusions in which Indian economists and businessmen cannot see eye to eye with him. It has been frequently said that the root cause of the present depression is the political movement that is sweeping over all the fields of national activities. I cannot think that all the blame for the present crisis can be put on the shoulders of those responsible for launching the movement. The acuteness of the world-wide depression is felt more by India because India has financially grown weak owing to huge drainage of her wealth through so many channels during the past years.

ALL DUE TO INFLATED RATIO

One of the foremost means to drain the national wealth of our country has been the fixation and continuance of the exchange ratio at an artificial level of 18d. Nearly all the countries of the world have reverted to their pre-war ratio and there is no reason why the same should not be done in case of India. The reason is quite clear. England which had become weak owing to the calamities of war had to be fattened again. It was phophesied years back that the fixation of rupee at the new artificial rate would ruin agriculturists, industrialists traders and businessmen alike. The prophecy proved true by actual figures later on although the Government and their supporters lack courage to admit publicly that it is the currency policy of the Government which is responsible for the present economic catastrophe.

ARTIFICIAL RATIO MUST GO

As I have pointed out the attempts to maintain the artificial ratio have not only deduced our Reserves, but have also burdened the country with huge amounts of sterling loans. Such attractive rates of interest have been offered in foreign markets, as will not be tolerated by even good Shroffs. The policy of Government to go on recklessly contracting the currency and raising loans at very high rates of interest in foreign countries could not but spell disaster to Indian interests. I am firmly of opinion that no artificial thing can exist permanently, and sooner or later the ratio must automatically collapse like a house of cards.

The difficulties I have referred to above cannot be removed unless we have established a real Gold currency, managed by the proposed Reserve Bank, free from the official control and influence.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA

India has already been thus financially ruined and is placed on the horns of a dilemma, just like a serpent who catches hold of a chhrchhunder. If the serpant lets the chhuchhunder go, the serpent becomes blind, and if it devours the chhuchahunder, it dies at once. The position of India having 18d. ratio, is just like the serpent referred to above. If she reverts to the 16d. ratio she has to bear enormous losses at the time of repaying her sterling loans and if she continues to stick to her present ratio (which is, to my mind, impossible to do for a very long time) her agriculture, trade commerce and industry cannot prosper which alone are the real sources of a country's wealth. I would rather like to do any other sacrefice than to ruin those sources of wealth of one country. I am therefore of opinion that the sooner we revert to 16d. the better it is in the interests of India, successive loans will add more to the huge loss we are to incur at the time of redemption will make up such a heavy financial burden that even if we become masters of our own house we shall be a bankrupt nation and shall not be able to raise our heads for centuries.

I cannot help saying a few words, regarding the Boycott and the Swadeshi movement which is one of the main planks of the present political agitation. I sincerely believe that but for the Boycott and the Swadeshi movement, our economic conditions would have been worse. The Boycott and the Swadeshi movements have provided considerable stimulation to the Indian industries and Indian manufacturer. Personally I feel that the movement has served the purpose of an antidote against the poison of depression to a very great extent. Along with the national awakening, Swadeshi manufactures have found a vast market at home. The Government appear to have decided to crush the movement by all imaginable means, and people also seem to be equally determined to carry it on. Repression is no solution to the present difficulties. People are extremely poor, unemployed and are suffering from feelings of political subjection in all departments and consequently there must be discontent meaniness and agitation. Nothing short of Self Government, whether it be Dominion Status, Federation or any other constitution can satisfy India's aspirations. She wants to be the mistress of her own affairs, and I submit she has a right to do so. I have given considerable thought over the question of India's minimum national demands and I have come to the conclusion that a constitution embodying Mahatma Gandhi eleven points will adequately meet all points of view.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

—:o:—

Rediscount Rate Reduced To 2 Per Cent.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

New York.—The New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its rediscount rate from 2-1/2 per cent. to two per cent., the lowest on record, compared with three per cent. of Boston and 2-1/2 per cent. of all other Federal Reserve Banks.—Reuter.

RESCIND ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 CR. P. C,

—:o:—

Belgaum Residents' Petition To District Magistrate.

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

A petition signed by a number of prominent citizens of Belgaum including Mr. D. V. Belvi, the well-known Karnatak leader, was presented this afternoon to the District Magistrate, Belgaum, praying that the order issued by him under Section 144, Cr. P. C., banning Prabhat Pheries in Belgaum be forthwith rescinded.—A. P.

800 Killed: 24,000 Seek Refuge.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 24

Batavia.—The death-roll in the eruption in Merapi is now unofficially reported to be over 800. Refugees from the eruption number 24,000. Number of dead cannot be officially confirmed, owing to poison-gases making a large area inaccessible. Inhabitants of several isolated villages have been rescued, as it is now possible to cross the lava which the rain has cooled. The temperature of the lava immediately after leaving the crater was 1,350 centigrade.—Reuter.

RELATIVES OF JAMNALAL BAJAJ

3 BOYS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 23.

Pralhadrai, nephew of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Buddhusing another relative of his and Dwakar Deshmukh have just been arrested for erasing the census numbers of the police station house. The accused 16, 12 and 9 years respectively. Sjt. Purushottamdas Gokaldas a cloth merchant has defied Congress by breaking into his foreign cloth stock. Vigorous picketing has been started in consequence on his shop by the Congress.

HINTS TO I.C.S. EXAM. CANDIDATES.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Bombay Government Gazette" of December 18 has republished the notification announcing the date of the next I. C. S. Examination to be held in London July next. Candidates for the examination must send their applications in the prescribed form so as to reach the Secretary, Civil Service Commission (London) before the 8th May 1931. The detailed regulations regarding the examination will also be found in the 'Gazette'."

STRIKERS' MEETING

—:o:—

Women Workers Led Procession

A large meeting of strikers of Framji Petit Mill was held on Tuesday morning. A feature of the meeting was the presence of 60 women workers.

Sadhu Piraji, Philip Antony, Kedar Gupte, Deshapande, a woman worker Sakhubai and others spoke.

After the meeting the strikers marched in procession in the mill area. Women strikers were leading the procession.

Mill gates were picketed from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.

'REMIT LAND REVENUE"

—:o:—

Bassein Agriculturists' Demand.

BASSEIN, Dec. 23.

The Secretary, Bassein Taluka Land League, wires that at a meeting held at Bassein resolutions were passed urging Government to remit enhanced land revenue and to extend the time for payment of the first insalment beyond February, suspending the other half owing to heavy fall in the prices of land produce.

Another resolution requested Government to introduce from this year re-classification of salt lands made by Government.

Petitions requesting Government to remit land revenue signed by thousands of 'khatedars' have been forwarded to Government.—A. P.

PATNA HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

—:o:—

Manuscripts, Firmans, Paintings, Coins, Weapon,

PATNA, Dec. 23.

Interesting exhibits dealing with Indian history are being displayed at the historical exhibition at the Patna Museum. These are drawn both from private collections and Government archives and include manuscripts documents, firmans, paintings, coins and historical weapons. Among private paintings are some fine early Moghul paintings from P. C. Manuk's and Ajit Ghose's collections. An interesting exhibit from Prince Ghulam Hussain is a portrait of Tipu Sultan. There are three sets of valuable paintings from Dacca. These were painted early in the 19th century. Their historical importance lies in that they show where the northern gateway of Bara Katra used to be. Bara Katra is the only existing memorial to Sultan Mahomed Shuja in Dacca. Among the interesting pictures exhibited are those, from Rai Bahadur Paras Das of Delhi depicting Jehangir's marriage with Raja Man Singh's daughter, Shah Jahan on the Peacock Throne and Nazim Saqqa the water carrier who was awarded the throne for six hours for saving the life of Humayun, holding darbar with his Saqqa counsellors and issuing leather coins.

Among other interesting pictures and exhibits are a portrait of Imam Baqur, one of the descendants of Ali (son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomed) and an illustrated Armenian Bible printed in Venice) in 1733.

Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission visited to-day the sites of old English and Dutch factories and Sher Shah's fort.—A. P.

40 VILLAGES DESTROYED

—:o:—

Toll Of Merapi Eruption.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Hague.—The latest report from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies states that forty villages have been totally or partially destroyed by lava from the Merapi eruption. Numbers of other villages have been evacuated. Hundreds of head of cattle have been killed and crops extensively destroyed.—Reuter.

EX-DICTATOR JAILED FOR SEDITION.

—:o:—

NOAKHALI, Dec. 23.

Haran Ch. Ghose Choudhury, ex-Dictator of Noakhali District Congress Committee, has been sentenced by the District Magistrate to 18 months' R.I. on a charge of sedition in connection with the possession and distribution of a leaflet entitled "Congress Sankalpa." The leaflet purported to record certain resolutions accepted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in June.—A. P.

SPIRITUALISM AT AGRA

Mr. V. D. Rishi's Lecture

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Dec. 20.

Under the auspicies of the Nagri Pracharni Sabha Mr. V. D. Rishi delivered an interesting lecture on the Principles and utility of Spiritualism.

Rai Bahadur Diwan Pandit Madan Mohan Lal Ji (late Dewan of Bundi State) presided over the meeting which was attended by several leading gentlemen of Agra City. The speaker explained the resolutions of the London Spiritualist Congress and pointed out that spirit communication was greatly useful from the Religious as well as the temporal point of view. The spirits are not in any way disturbed by communication with them, and it is a misnomer to think like that. At the end of the lecture the president supported the views expressed by Mr. Rishi and pointed out that they were in consonance with the ancient Hindu Yoga Principles.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU HONOURED

—:o:—

By Bengal Women.

The Nari Satyagraha Samiti presented Shrimati Swarup Rani Nehru with an address, a huge public gathering at the Albert Hall on Saturday (Dec. 20). There was a record attendance which included several hundreds of ladies. Lusty cries of "Bande Mataram" greeted Sarimati Nehru when she entered the hall accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Pandit. They were then garlanded by the members of the Samiti and were presented with boquets. "The Bande-Mataram" having been sung in chorus, Shrimati Urmilla Devi, President of the Samiti read the address, printed on a piece of khaddar nicely framed, in which her courage and sacrifice in country's cause, were referred to in elequent Bengali.

THUNDEROUS OVATION

On rising to reply she again, received a thunderous ovation. She spoke in Hindi and that for more than forty minutes. Due to ill-health and old age, she spoke in feeble voice, but the pindrop silence throughout enabled it to reach the remotest corner. It was apparent that she spoke from the depth of her heart for every word she uttered indicated a fervid love for the Motherland.

SWARAJ TO BE ACHIEVED.

In the course of her speech she referred to the glorious sacrifice of Deshbandhu Das, who sanctified this city and exhorted the audience to follow his example. It was painful that thirty-three crores of Indians should be ruled by a handful of foreigners. Swaraj is a thing, she emphasised, to be achieved and not to be received. The more we received lathi blows and bullets pierced through our chests, the more do we win and they lose. To wear foreign cloth, she added, was a sin, and a shame on our part, and so we must give it up at all costs. There will be no Swaraj, until the 'Purdah' is discarded and the woman folk come out and work side by side with man for the country she concluded.

FREE INDIA

Mrs. Pandit, addressing the meeting said that there was no other country in the world that suffered the same degree of bondage. To-day, we make India free and the whole of the Eastern hemisphere becomes free.

The meeting then dispersed amidst shouts of 'Bande Mataram.'—Liberty.

INQUEST ON LT.-COL. SIMPSON AND ASSAILANTS

—:o:—

1 ASSAILANT SURVIVING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Mr. J. W. Nelson, Judicial Secretary, was examined along with several other officials at the inquest this afternoon on the bodies of Lt.-Col. N. S. Simpson, late Inspector-General of Prisons, Benoy Bose another unknown Bengali who was found dead in Writers Building on December 8.

The Doctor who held the post mortem examination said that Lt.-Col. Simpson had nine wounds and death was due to those in the neck and the chest. The unknown Bengali had died of hydracyanic acid poison, while the death of Bose was due to gunshot wounds in the head.

Mr. Nelson said that at 12-30 p.m. he heard reports of firing and noticed a number of people rushing past his door. He saw a Bengali dressed in European clothes with a revolver in hand. The man was only a few yards from him. He retreated into the room and almost the same moment the man fired at him and hit him in the right thigh. Thereafter he followed Mr. Nelson into the room and fired several shots which, however, missed him. While he was struggling with the man the latter called out and two others came in. One of these struck him several times on the head with the butt end of his revolver and he fell down. He was thereafter sent to the hospital from where he was discharged last Saturday.

It transpired in the course of evidence of a Police Officer that Dinesh Gupta alleged to be the last surviving assailant of Col. Simpson was operated upon for a second time in the Medical College Hospital to-day as a result of which another bullet was extracted.—A. P.

Villagers Loot Villages.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

The following press communique is issued:—

An outbreak is reported to have occurred on the night of Monday, the 22nd, at one or two villages a few miles east of Therrawaddy. Information at present received is that a mob of two or three hundred villagers attacked at least two villages, Zeinza, two or three miles north east of Therrawaddy and Weywa, to the south east, on the Insein border. Two headmen and a Forest Deputy Ranger are said to have been killed and five guns stolen.

A party of 25 military police was immediately despatched from Therrawaddy to deal with the mob and 100 military police under a British officer have been sent up from Rangoon by motor lorries and will arrive at Therrawady this (Tuesday) evening. As far as is known at present, the outbreak is purely local and it is hoped that this force of military police will be ample to deal with the situation. The immediate cause of outbreak is not yet known.—A. P.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN AGRA.

—:o:—

AGRA, Dec. 20.

Agra observed Baroda and Bhilawati Day to-day. These two are the places which are leading the no-tax campaign in the province on the lines and principles set up by Bardoli. In the morning there was a flag salutation ceremony in the Gandhi Park by Pt. Shri Krishna Dutt Pallwal. Thousands of men and women of the city and district were present.

In the evening a long procession composed of thousands of men, women and children started from Phulatti Bazar and after passing through Kinari Bazar, Rawatpara and Jawahargani (formerly Beadonganj) terminated in Nayaganj where a huge public meeting was held.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

January	9.65—04
January (New Contract)	9.62—06
March (New Contract)	9.90—04
May (New Contract)	10.18—03
July (New Contract)	10.41—06
October (New Contract)	10.59—07
Middling spot	9.80—

New York March Highest 9.66, lowest 9.66.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

December	9.69pls.02
January	9.65—02
Middling Spot	9.44—

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

New York 11-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January (New Contract)	9.65
March (New Contract)	9.92
May (New Contract)	10.18
New York Noon Call.	
January (New Contract)	9.65
March (New Contract)	9.94
May (New Contract)	10.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

	Opening	Closing
December		5.13—08
January	....	5.13—08
February		5.17—08
March	5.24	5.23—08
April		5.28—08
May	5.36	5.35—08
June		5.40—08
July	5.49	5.47—05
August		5.51—09
September		5.55—09
October	5.61	5.59—09
November		5.63—09
December		5.63—09
Middling spot		5.28—08
Middling Spot		5.28—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.

Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 23.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 32,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 26,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 24,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Broach Good	Unquoted
Broach, Fully Good	3.85—05
Broach, Fine	4.05—05
Oomra, Good	3.30—05
Oomra, Fully Good	3.50—05
Oomra, Fine	3.70—05
Bengal, Good	3.05—05
Bengal, Fully Good	3.20—05
Bengal, Fine	3.35—05
Scinde, Good	Unquoted
Scinde, Fully Good	3.20—05
Scinde, Fine	3.35—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.

December	7.31—10
January	7.31—10
March	7.45—10
May	7.64—10
July	7.82—11
September	8.07—11
November	8.17—11
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	7.85—10

LONDON METAL.

London, Dec. 23.

Copper Braziers £ 59-3/4.
Yellow Metal £ 47.
Spelter, Hard Indians Brands £ 12-1/8.
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge, £ 15-5/8.
Tin English Ingots, £113.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1930.

NEW ORDINANCES APPLIED TO BOMBAY

Full Text Of Viceroy's "Firmans"

—:o:—

PREPARING FOR NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

Extended Powers To Bureaucracy For Seizure.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Government of India, Home Department, announces that under the Unlawful Instigation Second Ordinance promulgated, to-day, by the Governor-General, the Local Governments of Bombay, United Provinces, the [illegible] Bihar and Orissa, [illegible] and North West Frontier Province have been empowered to [illegible] publications declaring [illegible] part of the whole of the [illegible] is notified area for the purpose of the Ordinance.

TEXT OF ORDINANCE 10

The two ordinances promulgated by Lord Irwin to-day are numbered ten and eleven. The following is the text of Ordinance ten to provide for the better control of the Press and of unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the better control of the press and of unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

1. (1) Short title and extent:—This Ordinance may be called the Indian Press and Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Paragnas.

II. Definitions:—In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.

(1) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet and leaflet in any language and every sheet of music map chart or plan separately printed or lithographed.

(2) "document" includes also any painting drawing or photograph or other visible representation.

(3) "High Court" means the highest civil court of appeal for any local area, except in the case of the province of Coorg, where it means the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

(4) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate.

"NEWSPAPER" AND "NEWS-SHEET" DEFINED

(5) "Newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news.

(6) "News-Sheet" means any non-periodical documents containing public news, or comments on public news, or any matter described in Sub-Section (1) of Section IV.

(7) "Press" includes a printing press and all machines, implements and plant and parts thereof and all materials used for multiplying documents.

(8) "Printing Press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

(9) "Unauthorised nemspaper" means,

(a) any newspaper in respect of which there are not, for the time being, valid declarations under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867,

(b) any newspaper in respect of which security has been required under this Ordinance but has not been furnished.

(10) "Unauthorised news-sheet" means any news-sheet other than a news-sheet published by a person authorised under Section 15 to publish it.

(11) "Undeclared press" means any press other than a press in respect of which there is for the time being a valid declaration under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

CONTROL OF PRINTING PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS

3. (1) Deposit of security by keepers of printing presses:—Every person keeping a printing press who is required to make a declaration under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate, before whom the declaration is made, security to such an amount, not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 2,000 as the Magistrate may, in each case, think fit to require in money, or the equivalent thereof, in securities of the Government of India, provided that the Magistrate, may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security.

provided further that if a deposit has been required under Sub-Section (3) from any previous keeper of the printing press the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to five thousand rupees.

(2) The Magistrate may, at any time, cancel an order dispensing with security and require security to be deposited, and he may at any time vary any order fixing the amount of security under this sub-section or under sub-section (1).

(3) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing press, kept in any place in the territories under its administration in respect of which a declaration was made prior to the commencement of this Ordinance under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is used for any of the purposes described in Section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may by notice in writing require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the Press is situated security to such an amount not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees as the Local Government may think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

(4) (1) Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by Section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise,

(a) to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the Army, Navy or Air Force of His Majesty or any police officer from his allegiance or his duty or

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of Justice in British India or any Indian Prnice or Chief under the Suzerainty of His Majesty or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief or

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order or to commit any offence or to refuse or defer payment of any land revenue, tax, rate, cess or other due or amount payable to Government or to any local authority or any rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of or along with such rent or

(f) to induce a public servant of a local authority to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions or to resign his office or

(g) to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects or

(h) to prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any of His Majesty's forces or in any police force or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such force, the Local Government may by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press stating or describing the words, signs, or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press or any portion thereof and all copies of such newspapees, book or other dicument wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

EXPLANATIONS.

Explanation: In clause (c) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation 2. Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or of any such Indian Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Indian Prince or Chief or of the administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c).

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of issue of a notice under sub-section (1) the declaration made in respect of such press under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

FRESH DECLARATION.

(5) (1) Deposit of further security where the security given in respect of any press or any portion thereof has been declared forfeited under Section 4.

Every person making fresh declaration in respect of such press under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such an amount not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees as the Magistrate may think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such press has been declared forfeited under Section 4 any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under sub-section (1).

6. Power to declare further security, printing press and publications forfeited:

If after such further security has been deposited, the printing press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other documents containing any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the local Government are of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations declare:

(a) the further security so deposited or any portion thereof,

(b) the printing press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document or founding or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is or at the time of printing the matter complained of was printing and

(c) all copies of such newspapers, book or other document wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITY BY PUBLISHER.

7. (1) Deposit of security by pubisher of newspaper. Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, security to such amount not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees as the Magistrate may, in each case, think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security, provided further that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous publisher of the newspaper the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to five thousand rupees.

(2) The Magistrate may at any time cancel an order dispensing with security and require security to be deposited and he may at any time vary any order fixing the amount of security under this sub-section or under sub-section (1).

(3) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that a newspaper published within its territories in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commencement of this Ordinance under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

8. (1) Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases if any newspaper in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by Section 7 contains any words signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1). The Local Government may by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspapers stating or describing such words signs or visible representations declare such security or any portion thereof and all copies of such newspaper wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) After the expiry of ten days issue of a notice under Section (1) the Declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 shall be deemed to be annulled

9. (1) Deposit of further security where the security given in respect of any newspaper or any portion thereof is declared forfeited under Section 8 or Section 10. Any person making a fresh declaration under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 as publisher of such newspaper or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount not being less than one thousand or more than ten ten thousand rupees as the Magistrate may think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such newspapeere has been declared forfeited under Section 8 or section 10 any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under Sub-Section (1).

FORFEITURE OF FURTHER SECURITY.

10. (1) Power to declare further security and newspapers forfeited. If after such further security has beeen deposited, the newspaper again contains any words signs or visible representation which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1) the Local Government may be notice in writing to the publisher of such a newspaper stating or describing such words signs or visible representations declare

(A) the further security so deposited or any portion thereof and

(B) all copies of such newspaper wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of notice under Sub-Section (1) the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 shall be deemed to be annulled and no further declaration in respect of such newspaper shall be made save with the permission of the Local Government.

11. (1) Penalty for keeping for keeping press or publishing newspaper without making deposit. Whoenver keens in his possession a press for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under Section 3 or Section 5 when required so to do shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under Section 7 or Section 9 when required so to do or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867.

FORFEITURE OF PRINTING PRESS.

12. (1) Power to declare printing press forfeited if used before deposit is made. Where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing press under Sub-Section (1) or Sub-Section (3) of Section 3 or Section 5 such press shall not be used for the printing or publishing of any newspaper book or other document until the deposit has been made.

(2) Where any printing press is used in contravention of Sub-Section (1) the Local Government may by notice in writing to the keeped thereof declare the press so used and any other printing press found in the premises where such press was so used to be forfeited to His Majesty.

13. Return of deposited security in certain cases. Where any persons has deposited any security under this Ordinance and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited or being a publisher makes a declaration under Section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situated for the retuurn of the said security and thereupon such security shall upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained be returned to such persons.

14. Issue of search warrant. Where any printing press is or any copies of any newspaper book or other document are declared forfeited to His Majesty under Section 4 Section 6, Section 8, Section 10 or Section 12 the Local Government may direct a Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises (1) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be od (11) where any copy of such newspaper book or other document is kept for sale distribution publication or public exhibition or is reasonably suspected to be so kept.

UNAUTHORISED NEWS-SHEETS AND NEWSPAPERS.

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15. (1) Authorisation of persons to publish news-sheets. The Magistrate may by order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, authorise any person by name to publish a news-sheet or to publish news-sheets from (? time to) time, (2) a copy of an order under Sub-Section (1) shall be furnished to the person thereby authorised, (3) the Magistrate may at any time revoke an order made by him under Sub-Section (1).

16. (1) Power to seize and destroy unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers. Any police officer or any other person empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may seize any unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper wherever found, (2) Any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search any place where any stock of unauthorised newssheets or unauthorised newspapers may be or may be reasonably suspected to be and such police officer may seize any documents found in such places which in his opinion are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers. (3) All documents seized under Sub-Section (1) shall be prdouced as soon as may be before a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class, and all documents seized under Sub-Section (2) shall be produced as soon as may be before the Court of the Magistrate who issued the warrant. (4) If in the opinion of such Magistrate or Court any of such documents are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers the Magistrate or Court may cause them to be destroyed. If in the opinion of such Magistrate or Court any of such documents are not unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers such Magistrates or Court shall dispose of them in the manner provided in Sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

SEIZURE OF PRESSES.

17. (1) Power to seize and forfeit undeclared presses producing unauthorised news sheets and newspapers. Where a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that an unauthorised news sheet or unauthorised newspaper is being produced from an undeclared press within the limits of his jurisdiction he may by warrant authorise any officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search any place wherein such undeclared press may be or may be reasonably suspected to be and if in the opinion of such police officer any press found in such place is an undeclared press and is used to produce an unauthorised news sheet or unauthorised newspaper he may seize such press and any documents found in the place which in his opinion are unauthorised news sheets or unauthorised newspapers. (2). The Police officer shall make a report of the search to the court which issued the warrant and shall produce before such court as soon as may be all property seized, provided that where any press which has been seized cannot be readily removed the police officer may produce before the court only such parts thereof as he may think fit. (3). If such court after such inquiry as it may deem requisite is of opinion that a press seized under this section is an undeclared press which is used to produce an unauthorised news sheet or unauthorised news-paper it may by order in writing declare the press to be forfeited to His Majesty. If after such inquiry the court is not of such opinion it shall dispose of the Press in the manner provided in Sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898. (4). The Court shall deal with documents produced before it under this section in the manner provided in Sub-Section (4) of Section 16.

18. (1) Penalty for disseminating unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers. Whoever makes, sells, distributes, publishes or publicly exhibits or keeps for sale, dis ribution or publication any unauthorised news sheet or newspaper shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both. (2). Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 any offence punishable under Sub-Section (1) and any abetment of any such offence shall be cognisable and non-bailable.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SEIZURE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.

19. Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search warrants for same where any newspaper, book or other document wherever made appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1) the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette stating the grounds of its opinion declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found in British India and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

20. Power to detain packages containing certain publications when imported into British India. The Chief Customs Officer or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any pacakage brought whether by land, sea or air into British India which he suspects to contain any newspaper books or other documents of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1) and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspaper books or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the local Government may direct.

21. Prohibition of transmission by post of certain documents. No unauthorised news sheet or unauthorised newspaper shall be transmitted by post.

22. Power to detain articles being transmitted by post. Any officer in charge of a post office or authorised by the Postmaster General in this behalf may detain any article other than a letter or parcel in the course of transmission by post which he suspects to contain (a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1) or (B) any unauthorised news sheet or unauthorised newspaper and shall deliver all such articles to such officer as the local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the local Government may direct.

POWERS OF HIGH COURT.

23. Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture. Any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under Section 4, Section 6, Section 8, Section 10 or Section 19 may within two months from the date of such order apply to the High Court for the local area in which such order was made to set aside such order on the ground

(Continued on page 8.)

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